"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; fair to-morrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,861. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT MEN TO FIGHT HARDER

Threaten to Carry Contests for Delegates to the Convention Floor.

LESS TALK OF A BOLT

Flinn, Borah, Kellogg, and Other Leaders Won't Follow the Colonel That Far.

TAFT MANAGERS CONFIDENT

Think All the Contests Will Be Decided in His Favor—How Credentials Committee Stands.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—If plans tentatively agreed upon at a meeting held this afternoon by the Roosevelt Vigilance Committee are carried out a more militant policy will be pursued in the future in connection with the hearings on contests before the Republican National Committee.

Three of the Colonel's best campaigners will sit in the meeting of the National Committee to-morrow, if the necessary proxies can be obtained. All three are fighters. Chief among them is William Flinn, boss of the Colonel's forces in Pennsylvania and Captain of the Roosevelt pretorian guard of ante-convention campaigners. Boss Flinn has been hunting for a proxy all day, as he pines for an opportunity to be in the thick of the fighting which is bound to come with the important contests which the National Committee expects to take up this week.

The other Roosevelt men who will be sent to the firing line are Gov. Walter R. Stubbs of Kansas, whose fighting qualities have been attested in three campaigns in his own State, and Francis J. Heney, the San Francisco vice hunter, who was instrumental in sending Abe Ruef to prison. Mr. Heney reached this city to-day and was enrolled at once as a member of the "Steering Committee," which was organized yesterday by Flinn.

The Colonel has had long distance telephone talks with his campaign managers here and urged upon them the necessity of doing what can be done to prevent the Republican National Committee from throwing out all of his contesting delegates.

Indiana Contests Up To-day.

First contests to be taken up to-day will be those from Indiana, where the seats of the four delegates at large and eight district delegates are contested. Managers are closely in touch with the Taft headquarters and with the leading Taft members of the Republican National Committee, and predicted to-night that the committee would act in the Indiana cases as it had in the contests from Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, where all the Roosevelt contestants were thrown out and all the Taft delegates seated. There is said to be as little merit to the Roosevelt contests from Indiana as there were to those from these Southern States.

Some of the stanchest Taft men in the country are involved in the Indiana contests, Col. Harry S. New, whom President Taft selected to take charge of the arrangements for the convention and who was Chairman of the committee which chose Senator Elihu Root for Temporary Chairman, heads the Taft delegation from Indiana. The next man on the list of delegates at large is ex-Vice President Charles Warren Fairbanks, who is slated for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions if the Taft forces dominate the temporary organization.

Ex-Congressman James E. Watson and Joseph D. Oliver are the other delegates at large, and among the district delegates is ex-Senator James A. Hemenway, who for years has made common cause with Mr. Fairbanks in the fight against the radical element among the Indiana Republicans.

On the Roosevelt side of the contests there are many headliners, too. Former United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge heads the Roosevelt contesting delegations. The other contesting delegates at large are Edwin M. Lee, former Chairman of the Indiana Central Republican Committee; Frederick Landis, and Charles H. Campbell.

It was over the result of the Indiana primaries and convention that Col. Roosevelt first raised the cry of fraud, and he has impressed upon his followers here that nothing must be left undone to prevent the National Committee from showing up this charge as hollow through its decisions in the Indiana cases.

Gov. Stubbs of Kansas said to-day that he was prepared to go into the committee and fight to the last ditch for Col. Roosevelt.

"It is just as reprehensible to steal delegates as it is to steal sheep or horses," said he. "I don't think the National Committee dare to undertake in broad light, and during a period covering five or six days, the desperate job of stealing the Presidency of the United States. If they could do it in an hour and get away it would be different. And not only that, but the Republican National Convention must give its approval to the theft before it can go into effect."

Less Talk of a Bolt.

There has been less talk to-day of a Roosevelt bolt, and more talk of fighting it out on the floor of the convention. While the Taft managers express themselves more confident than at any time that the President will be nominated on the first ballot, the Roosevelt people for the first time since the National Committee began to hear the contests are exhibiting an air of comparative assurance. It was learned to-night that while a bolt is being considered in case the National Committee should decide against all or a vast majority of the Roosevelt contestants, some of the cool heads in the Roosevelt camp have advised against such a course.

United States Senator Borah of Idaho, for instance, who is one of the leading men in the Roosevelt movement; former Deputy United States Attorney General Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, and Will-

Continued on Page 2.

LOOK AT PAGE SIXTEEN.

Read the advertisement of the Van Cortlandt [illegible] sale to-day.—Adv.

STRIKE HALTS LA FRANCE.

Wanamaker Fears It Will Prevent His Seconding Taft's Nomination.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 9.—Owing to a strike of 500 stokers and seamen for higher pay on the liner La France, the vessel was unable to sail from Havre for New York. Officials have asked the Government to replace the strikers with stokers and sailors from warships. These are expected to arrive early on Monday. Even then it is problematical if the vessel will be able to depart before 5 in the afternoon. Meantime the officials are making arrangements to transfer passengers if necessary at Cherbourg on a German steamer.

The affair places John Wanamaker, who is a passenger on La France, in a dilemma. He promised Mr. Taft to make a speech seconding his nomination at the Chicago Convention, and he feels he may be unable to arrive in time. M. B. Osborne, a Roosevelt delegate to Chicago, another passenger on La France, is similarly affected.

BY AIRSHIP TO PATIENT.

Doctor, Whose Auto Breaks Down Taken On by Aviator.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., June 9.—The small son of E. A. Petrie, a resident of Urbana, near here, fell down a stone stairway to-day, and his parents, believing that he had fractured his skull, telephoned to Dr. P. L. Alden, here, who promised to hurry to the Petrie home with all haste. Ten minutes passed, however, with the physician still not arrived, when the Petries saw a Curtiss hydroplane appear against the skyline.

The machine, at first a blurred spot against the clouds, grew rapidly more distinguishable as it sped toward the Petrie home. Its frame was outlined clearly when it was still a mile or so away, and in the seconds only which it took the machine to make this distance Mr. Petrie and his family distinguished two figures crouched in the seats between the planes.

With the whirr of its engine increasing to a roar the machine swept over their heads, circled about, and gradually sank to earth, where it ran along a short distance and then halted.

From it, his kit of surgical instruments in his hands, leaped Dr. Alden. He hurried to the Petrie home and to the bedside of the boy. After he had examined the youngster and dressed a bad cut in his head which, the physician said, was, luckily, the whole extent of the lad's injuries, he explained how he had chanced to arrive in an airship.

In response to Mr. Petrie's telephone message, he said, he had started for Urbana in his automobile, sending the machine along at full speed. When he was ten miles from Urbana his automobile broke down. He was hard at work on it when he heard the whirr of Hugh Robinson's engine and saw the aviator soaring close over his head on a trip from the Curtiss Aviation School.

Dr. Alden hailed the aviator, explaining his predicament, and begging for a lift. Robinson assisted him into the biplane, made a place for his surgical bag, and then climbed into his own seat, promising to have the physician in Urbana in less time than he could have made the trip had his automobile not broken down.

The hydroplane rose several hundred feet in the air and then Robinson headed it northward at full speed. In exactly six minutes the ten miles to Urbana were covered, and the machine was settling to earth near the Petrie home.

Robinson stayed until he learned that young Petrie was not badly hurt, and then he flew back alone.

TRAINS RUN THROUGH FIRE.

In Rushing Past Big Blaze in Bayonne Lumber Yard.

Through trains of the Central Railroad of New Jersey were forced to pass through a wall of fire to get by the lumber yards of A. W. Booth & Brother, in Linnett Street, Bayonne, N. J., yesterday afternoon, after a fire was started there, it is believed, by a spark from a passing locomotive. The wind swept the flames across the tracks, and to the thousands of spectators who gathered from other parts of Bayonne, Jersey City, and even from Port Richmond, S. I., it looked as if the trains were enveloped in flames as they shot by the lumber yards.

The fire got a good start because the water pressure proved to be poor, and Chief Alfred Davis at 3:30 o'clock, about half an hour after the fire started, sent to Jersey City and to Port Richmond for aid. Three engines came from Jersey City and one company from Port Richmond. Frederick Nieblitz, driver of one of the Jersey City companies, was jolted from his seat and was run over by his own engine. It is feared that he will die. Four or five other firemen were scorched by the flames, but none was hurt seriously.

The fire started in the Booth planing mill, a big frame building about 200 feet square, two stories high. From this the flames spread throughout the yard, and six freight cars on the Jersey Central siding were set on fire. Late last night the fire was still burning, though under control. It is thought that the loss will be between $200,000 and $250,000.

EIGHT U. S. SAILORS RESCUED

Men in Small Boat from the Destroyer Mayrant Capsized.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—Capt. Charles Schoeneman, keeper of Newport Harbor lighthouse, this afternoon saw a launch containing eight sailors from the destroyer Mayrant capsize. He lowered his little boat, picked up a sailor who was swimming toward the lighthouse for assistance, and a short time later he took two others from the sea, while lifeboats from the submarine tender Castine, flagship Dixie, and repair ship Panther, picked up the others, bringing them to the naval torpedo station, where they received medical attention.

The sailors had cleared the breakwater, but as they reached the open bay a sudden squall struck their craft, capsizing it. All the sailors could swim, but they were in a perilous position and hidden from view for some time. Capt. Schoeneman last August saved five bluejackets in an earless boat belonging to another destroyer in the harbor at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Latest Shipping News.

SAILED—SS President Grant, from Southampton, June 8.

ARRIVED—SS Cuamo, San Juan, June 5. SS Morro Castle, Havana, June 8.

EIGHT SPLENDID TRAINS DAILY TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON
Via Royal Blue Line. "Every Even Hour" Liberty St. 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; also 7 P. M. W. 32d St. 10 mins. earlier. Midnight train 11:50 P. M. W. 23d St., 1:39 A. M. Liberty St. Dailies. Ohio-Reading-Jersey Central.—Adv.

MULTITUDES CHEER THE KAISER'S SHIPS

The Great Moltke's Guns Boom a Salute to Our Flag as It Dips to the Visitors.

GREETED AS CITY'S GUESTS

German Sailors Have a Holiday—Many Visit World's Greatest Battle Cruiser—Dinner for Officers.

The squadron of three German warships sent to the United States by the Kaiser, whose flagship, the great battle-cruiser Moltke, is one of the naval wonders of the time, steamed into the Hudson yesterday morning. With the visiting ships, acting as an official escort, came four mighty American battleships of the line and a flotilla of five of the fastest torpedo-boat destroyers in the world.

The escorting ships led the way into the Hudson, the German ships trailing majestically astern. At the head of the German column was the Moltke, with her knifelike prow and low freeboard, the ship that has the armament of a dreadnought and the speed of a Mauretania, a type of modern fighting craft the like of which the United States Navy cannot boast.

The German and American vessels arrived promptly on schedule time, and as they steamed up the Hudson in single column the sight was an inspiring one, the effect of which was not lost on the thousands who had gathered along the river front from Seventy-ninth Street to Grant's Tomb to witness the coming of the fleets.

All of the American ships and one of the Germans have been seen in the Hudson several times before, but not since the great British Inflexible was here have New Yorkers had the opportunity to visit and inspect a fighting ship like the Moltke. Thousands took advantage of the opportunity to visit the great battle-cruiser yesterday, and those who did not have the opportunity will have at least two other chances to boast of having been aboard the armored flier before the order is given to say good-bye on Thursday.

Entering the Harbor.

The two squadrons and the flotilla of torpedo-boat destroyers sailed from Norfolk at 5:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, received wireless notice that the ships would arrive off the lightship soon after 10 o'clock and that they would anchor in the Hudson between 11 o'clock and noon. At the lightship there were three Sandy Hook pilots waiting to board the German cruisers. The American ships, as is their custom, came in without the assistance of an outside pilot.

From the moment the squadrons passed out the Virginia Capes late Saturday afternoon each of the vessels had steamed at 16 knots, proceeding in three columns, with the Moltke abreast the flagship Louisiana, while to port of the Louisiana was the fast Drayton, flagboat of Lieut. Commander Kenneth M. Baker, U. S. N., commanding the torpedo-boat flotilla.

Behind the Moltke steamed in order the Stettin and the Bremen, while the Louisiana was trailed in order by her sister-ships Kansas and New Hampshire, with the great dreadnought South Carolina at the end of the column. Astern of the Drayton came that little craft's sisters, the Paulding, the McCall, the Roe, and the Terry.

Off Sandy Hook the three columns slowed down for the German ships to take aboard their pilots, and then the three columns swung into single column for the entry into the harbor. The Drayton took her position at the head of the column, and, slackening her speed to fourteen knots, headed for the Battery and the Hudson. With the Drayton leading, the warships then proceeded in the following order: Paulding, McCall, Roe, Terry, Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Moltke, Stettin, and Bremen. From the foremast of the Moltke fluttered the pennant of Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, the German commander in chief, while the blue-starred pennant of Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commanding the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, stretched to the breeze from the top of the forward latticework mast of that splendid fighting ship.

Soldiers Fire a Salute.

On Governors Island a detachment of soldiers from the Twenty-ninth United States Infantry was stationed near old Castle Williams, in readiness to begin firing the National salute to the German colors the moment the Moltke was in sight. The Americans steamed past in quick time, and as soon as the dreadnought South Carolina had passed the soldiers began firing.

When the German flagship was abreast of Castle Williams the big American flag at the top of the headquarters flagpole on Governors Island dipped another salute to the Kaiser's flag, a courtesy that the Moltke quickly returned. When the echo of the last of the Governors Island guns had died away the Moltke began firing another salute of twenty-one guns, this time to the American colors. The mighty ship was off the Battery before the last of her guns was fired.

In the Battery a crowd of about 5,000, perhaps half of them of German birth or descent, waved a welcome to the ships. Tugboats, ferryboats, and other harbor craft welcomed the visitors with whistles, and those that displayed the American flag dipped it as the visitors went by, and the visiting ships returned the courtesy every time, the result being that the seamen who did the dipping aboard the German ships were kept busy with the colors from the time the ships arrived in the harbor until they reached their anchorages, an hour later.

Where the Ships Anchored.

It had been expected that the American and German ships would anchor in double column, the Germans on the New York and the Americans on the New Jersey side of the river. This plan, however, was abandoned and the ships anchored in single column, the column beginning with the anchorage of the Bremen, off Seventy-eighth Street, and ending with that of the dreadnought South Carolina, near 108th Street. The Moltke is off Eighty-fifth Street and the Louisiana off Ninetieth Street.

As soon as the Louisiana anchored representatives of the committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to arrange for the entertainment of the visitors boarded the revenue cutter Guide and proceeded to that battleship and joined Admiral Winslow.

Continued on Page 2.

HOW A WOMAN WORKED HER WAY THROUGH COLLEGE
Told by herself, with definite facts and figures, making an unusually interesting human document. In
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ALASKA VOLCANOS PUT SHIP IN PERIL

Passengers on Steamer Dora Nearly Suffocated by Poisonous Gases.

VILLAGES MAY BE BURIED

Mount Katmai Belched Rocks and Ashes, Which Fell for Miles Around —Shocks Felt at Cordova.

SEWARD, Alaska, June 9.—Passengers on the mail steamer Dora, which arrived from the westward to-day after passing through a shower of ashes from Mount Katmai volcano, believe that several small fishing villages on the shores of Shelikoff Strait may have been destroyed by the eruption. The revenue cutter service at Unalaska has been asked to send assistance.

Those on the steamer were nearly suffocated by poisonous gases as she passed through the falling ashes. She was in sight of Katmai when the eruption began, and those on the vessel witnessed a brilliant spectacle. It was 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the mountain was in plain view. Subsequent earthquakes disturbed the water of the strait, when suddenly a terrific explosion occurred in the mountain, and a great mass of rocks was thrown into the air.

The first explosion was followed by others in quick succession, each seemingly more terrific than the one preceding. Soon a steady stream of rocks and ashes poured from the peak, and spread far over the surrounding country, obscuring the sun and shutting the troubled mountain from sight.

At 4 o'clock, when the Dora was seventy miles from the volcano, total darkness came and ashes began to fall in thick clouds upon the deck, covering it with a white layer three inches deep. The stifling atmosphere made the passengers violently ill. Throughout the night the Dora steamed through the dust-laden air and was rocked by the earthquakes that lashed the water, while the mountain thundered menacingly in the distance.

At 5 o'clock on Friday morning, the Dora having steamed fifty miles out of her course, clear air was reached and the passengers were able to breathe freely again. Looking back, they could see the column of smoke and ashes still pouring from the volcano.

The Dora was engulfed in darkness again Saturday as she neared Seldovia and felt her way carefully to Seward.

The volcanic disturbance was the most violent ever recorded in Alaska. It is estimated that an area of 900 square miles, much of it fertile territory, has been covered to a depth of several inches by the volcanic ash.

First evidence that the volcano was preparing to free itself from the rock and lava that choked its throat for many years came early on Thursday, when the Alaskan Peninsula was rocked by a violent earthquake. At this time the Dora was at Cold Bay, only fifteen miles from the volcano. When the eruption began she had crossed the Shelikoff Strait to Kodiak and was proceeding on her course.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—Cordova, Alaska, located near the mouth of the Copper River, was awakened by the mighty rumbling and cannonading of Mounts Illamna and Redoubt, more than 200 miles away, and volcanic ashes sprinkled the streets of the town.

Mount Katmai had always been regarded as extinct. Natives had no tradition of any former activity. Illamna, Redoubt, and St. Augustine, however, have been known as smoking volcanoes. Illamna had an eruption in 1901 and 1902.

The purser of the Admiral Sampson reports Mount Illamna and Mount Redoubt, on the mainland opposite Kenai, peninsular, in active eruption, throwing out smoke, lava, and rocks. The terrified natives are flocking to the churches, thinking the end of the world is coming.

Capt. Austin E. Lathrop of Cordova, spent two years in the vicinity of the volcanoes St. Augustine, Redoubt, and Illamna. Lathrop in 1904, when prospecting near St. Augustine, saw it suddenly spurt lava and smoke. The eruption was accompanied by an earthquake shock which caused a tidal wave in Cook Inlet.

The detonations were more plainly heard at Mile Ninety-one on the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad, ninety-one miles in the interior, than at any other place.

Friends fear for the safety of the Parker-Browne expedition, which is ascending or returning from Mount McKinley.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 9.—Three slight earth shocks were recorded to-day on the seismograph at the University of Washington, indicating that volcanic disturbances in Southwestern Alaska which have agitated the instruments in observatories throughout the United States during the last three days are still in progress.

Prof. Henry Landes, geologist at the university, said the shocks recorded to-day were not as severe as those of yesterday, and this led him to believe that the eruptions are slowly subsiding.

The volcanic disturbance has paralyzed wireless communication in the north, and it is impossible to get definite information concerning conditions in Kodiak and Afognak Islands, the three most important islands in Southwestern Alaska.

KILLED BY ATTERBURY AUTO.

Vice President of Pennsylvania Railroad Held to Await Coroner's Action.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Mrs. Hugh Tague was killed and her husband was fatally injured to-night when an auto owned and occupied by W. W. Atterbury, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ran them down near their home in Villanova, a suburb.

The couple were walking along a dark stretch of the road when the machine, driven by a chauffeur, crashed into them, hurling them to the side of the road. They were placed in the automobile and hurried to the Bryn Mawr Hospital, where it was found Mrs. Tague was dead and her husband so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Mr. Atterbury and his chauffeur were held at the hospital to await the action of the Coroner.

When you go to the country take a Kodak. Aeolian Auditorium, Fifth Ave. and 34th St.—Adv.

MAYFLOWER IN PERIL WITH TAFT ABOARD

Narrowly Escapes Being Rammed by Steamer Northland in Chesapeake Bay.

YACHT'S SIGNAL A SURPRISE

Northland Gave Notice She Would Pass to Port, but Mayflower Crossed Her Bow.

OLD POINT, Va., June 9.—The Presidential yacht Mayflower, with the President and Mrs. Taft and a party of distinguished guests aboard, narrowly escaped a collision early to-day with the steamer Northland of the Norfolk and Washington Line not far from Point Lookout, where the Potomac River empties into Chesapeake Bay. Only the vigilance of the officers of the Northland and the Mayflower and their prompt action prevented what looked for a minute like an accident.

It was a perfectly still moonlight morning, with no sea running, and the lights of passing vessels could be seen for miles. The Mayflower left Washington last night about 6:30 for Hampton Roads. In addition to the President and Mrs. Taft, Gen. William Crozier, Representative F. H. Gillet of Massachusetts, Clarence H. Kelsey and Mrs. Kelsey of New York, Mrs. Francis G. Newlands, wife of the Nevada Senator, and Major T. L. Rhoads, U. S. A., and Lieut. J. W. Timmons, U. S. N., aide to the President, were invited guests.

The Northland on her regular trip to Old Point and Norfolk left Washington shortly after the Mayflower. Although she kept the Presidential yacht in sight until dark, and although she is a much speedier boat, Capt. Posey made no attempt to pass the President. Shortly after the Northland passed into Chesapeake Bay, however, where there is plenty of sea room, the officer on watch decided to forge ahead of the Mayflower. At that time the navy boat was probably a third of a mile ahead of the Northland, a few hundred yards to the starboard of the Northland's course.

The moon and plenty of bright stars made the bay almost light enough to read by, while there was hardly a puff of wind. The Northland gave a signal that she wished to pass on the Mayflower's port side, and a few seconds later came the response from the yacht, one whistle blast, meaning that she wished the Northland to pass not on the port side, but on the starboard.

Officers in the Northland's pilot house were astonished when they heard the Mayflower's one whistle, but they were even more surprised when the Mayflower began slowly to cross her bow.

A few seconds elapsed before they grasped just what was happening, but when they did, four or five sharp, short blasts shot from the Northland's whistle, meaning the seas over, "Danger, look out." The quartermaster at the Northland's wheel flung the wheel over, and the engines of the Northland were slowed down.

The Northland sheered to starboard, and the Mayflower made her way across the Northland's course, less than a thousand feet away. Once beyond the Northland's course the Mayflower seemed to slow up, and the Northland passed on her starboard quarter.

The Northland came into Old Point at 7 o'clock this morning, on time. The Mayflower dropped anchor off Fort Monroe shortly after 8 o'clock. President Taft was not told of the incident this morning, but it was discussed in the aid room of the Mayflower and among the officers of the Northland.

The President had only one engagement here to-day. With Mrs. Taft and their guests he took breakfast with Dr. H. B. Frissell of Hampton Institute, of which he is a trustee. He watched the institute battalion drill, and attended chapel, where he made a brief speech to the students, declaring:

"Although education along scientific lines is useful, vocational education for the negro, is better, for the present at least."

The President shook hands with several hundred students.

The President and his party then went aboard the U. S. S. Sylph for a forty-mile trip up the James River with a short stop at Jamestown Island, where the first English settlement in America was made 305 years ago. Leaving here on the Mayflower to-night, the President is due in Washington at noon to-morrow.

DYING SHERIFF GETS HIS MAN

Shot Through Stomach, He Pursues and Fells Italian Who Wounded Him.

While serving as a Special Deputy Sheriff in Dexter Park, Queens Borough, last night, Frederick Mergenthaler, 40 years old, of Broadway and Arlon Place, Brooklyn, was approached by a child who informed him that there was a fight going on inside. Mergenthaler hastily went to the place of the disturbance, and in an attempt to arrest Salvatore Pasarro, a clerk, of 497 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was fatally shot in the stomach. His assailant made an attempt at flight.

The wounded deputy, however, succeeded in overtaking Pasarro and laid hold of him. When Pasarro offered further resistance the Deputy beat him over the head with his night stick until Pasarro fell unconscious. Then the deputy sank dying to the ground. Mergenthaler was dead when Dr. Halstead arrived from St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. The Italian, suffering from a fracture of the skull, was removed to the hospital under arrest.

The tragedy created a panic among several hundred members of the Limit Club of Williamsburg, who were enjoying an outing in the park, and it was necessary to call in the reserves from the Ozone Park Station.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN EPIGRAM.

Tells Judge Lindsey of Denver "Not to Get Cross-Eyed."

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—Among those who greeted William Jennings Bryan in Denver yesterday was Judge Ben B. Lindsey. The remarks passed between the Nebraskan and the Juvenile Court Judge, heard by those standing near, were unusual.

"I am glad to greet you, Mr. Bryan," said Judge Lindsey in substance. "I have been a follower of you and Mr. Roosevelt for many, many years."

"Well, you had better not follow any longer," said Mr. Bryan. "You might get cross-eyed. We are going in opposite directions."

Judge Lindsey has left for Chicago to participate in the political manoeuvres.

For lawyers and intelligent laymen—"The Damnation of Dummy Directors," and other good things in June BENCH AND BAR, 66-68 Cedar Street.—Adv.

RESCUES AMERICAN WOMAN.

Englishman Aids Her When in Perilous Position Climbing Cliff.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—Attacked by vertigo in a perilous climb up the cliffs near Hunter's Inn, one of the beauty spots near Ilfracombe, an American woman visitor, whose name was undisclosed, was rescued by Robert Gregory of Barnstall of a party of excursionists, who saw her predicament.

She reached a point where she seemed unable either to go forward or retrace her steps. Mr. Gregory, leaving his horse in charge of his party, ascended the cliffs and found her clinging to the rocks in a state bordering on collapse, and below a sheer drop of 250 feet.

Mr. Gregory with difficulty brought her to safety.

CZAR FREES MISS MALECKA.

But She Must Leave Russia at Once and Not Return.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—The Chronicle's Warsaw correspondent telegraphs that the Czar has pardoned Miss Kate Malecka on the condition that she leave Russia immediately and never return. She was recently sentenced to four years' penal servitude for aiding Polish revolutionists. The High Court decided to return the 20,000 rubles bail raised in England.

Miss Malecka, overjoyed at the news of her release, exclaimed: "Long live England!" She felt that she owed her freedom to the British press, especially The Chronicle, which had conducted a vigorous campaign on her behalf.

Kate Malecka, daughter of an English woman and a Polish father, who had become a naturalized British subject, was sentenced the latter part of last April to four years penal servitude, after which she was to be exiled to the Siberian mines for life. She had spent more than eleven months in prison awaiting her trial.

She was charged with being affiliated with an illegal society, and was confined in a prison in Warsaw. Against this punishment she appealed to the Czar. An agitation in England was started in her behalf, based on the ground that she was a British subject. The Foreign Office was asked to use its influence to secure her instant release after her case had been discussed in the House of Commons.

As to the charge that Miss Malecka was a member of an illegal society, it was pointed out that many such societies exist, and that some of them were innocent of lawless intent, being founded for the purpose of self-improvement in the way of literary studies.

GAPE AT WOMEN WADERS.

Throngs at Atlantic City Attracted by Their Elaborate Costumes.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 9.—Young women who have taken to wading instead of bathing furnished one of the attractions along the beach here to-day. Clad in wading suits that are much more attractive than ordinary bathing costumes, those wearing them seemed to enjoy the stares of the throngs on the Boardwalk.

The costumes worn by the waders are not intended to be wet, and are therefore more delicately and elaborately trimmed than ordinary bathing suits. So far as could be learned, none of the young women who took to wading doffed their stockings, but bathing shoes were discarded. The waders declared that the new way of enjoying an outing on the beach is far more comfortable than a swim in the breakers while the ocean remains cold.

TWO MORE AIRMEN KILLED.

Kimmerling and Passenger Fall While Trying New Monoplane in Mourmelon

MOURMELON, France, June 9.—M. Kimmerling, one of the best known aviators, and an engineer named Tonnet, who was flying with him as a passenger, were instantly killed to-day by a fall of 300 feet. Kimmerling was trying out a new monoplane. The machine was seen to oscillate violently and then it suddenly dropped straight to the ground.

Kimmerling had taken part in many important competitions, including the Paris-Rome-Turin race in May, 1911, and the European race in July of the same year, in which he finished fifth.

The double fatality, coming so quickly after that of yesterday, when Visseur was killed, has had a depressing effect among the aviators gathered here.

Kimmerling was a veteran airman of great experience, and was considered cautious. The machine was wrecked, and it was, therefore, impossible to ascertain the cause of the accident.

MEAT RIOTS IN CHICAGO.

Fifty Police Calls Sent In from West Side District.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Fifty riot calls, the result of the kosher meat strike on the West Side gave the police a busy Sunday. Hundreds of pounds of meat and crates of chickens which dealers attempted to place in front of their stores were soaked with kerosene by strike sympathizers.

West Side dealers still are attempting to sell kosher meat at increased prices, and threaten to put in big supplies from the stock yards. Residents of the quarter say that they will make trouble if the dealers do this, and plans have been made to station extra police throughout the district, to avoid further trouble.

Mrs. Clara Friedman, addressing a crowd at Halsted and Maxwell Streets, this afternoon, said: "Some of the butchers are weakening and are attempting to sell chickens at high prices. Don't buy them. We cannot afford to pay such high prices for meat and chickens. Let us live on vegetables and fruits. Boycott then butchers until they are forced to sell us meat at reasonable prices."

WEEK'S PAYROLL $7,200,000.

Wages in Pittsburgh Indicate Prosperity of the Nation.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., June 9.—The total pay roll for workingmen in the Turtle Creek and Lower Monongahela valleys for this week will be more than $1,200,000. Pay days start to-morrow, and will continue through the week until Saturday, when most of the plants pay off.

It is estimated that 50,000 men are employed at present in mills and factories in the two valleys. This number nearly equals that of 1907, the banner year in this district. This week's payroll is the largest since before the panic of 1907. All the industrial plants are booking orders rapidly, and not enough laborers or skilled workmen can be found to supply the demand.

Hudson Express Trains via Weehawken, Barclay and Whitehall. Lv. 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily except Sunday. N. Y. W. & B. R. R.—Adv.

RUSH WARSHIPS TO HAVANA

Admiral Osterhaus Ordered There with the Washington and Another Cruiser.

FEAR FELT FOR AMERICANS

Minister Beaupre Alarmed by Race Riots—No Disorder Yesterday.

LAND MARINES AT SANTIAGO

Insurgents Burn Another Town—Planters Near Varacoa Call for Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, has been ordered to Havana forthwith with the armored cruiser Washington and one other warship to be picked by himself. He will proceed immediately from Key West with both vessels.

Orders for the dispatch of these two vessels to Havana were given by the Navy Department to-night in response to a request from the Secretary of State following the receipt of an alarming cablegram from Minister Beaupre at Havana, which said that the situation in Havana and its suburbs has been rapidly growing worse, and has now assumed the character of a race war. Urgent appeals for American warships have been made to Minister Beaupre by American and foreign residents of Havana and by prominent Cubans.

As soon as this dispatch was received the State Department got in touch with the Navy Department, with the result that Secretary Meyer directed Admiral Vreeland, Aid for Operations, to have two vessels sent forthwith. Admiral Vreeland sent dispatches to Admiral Osterhaus at Key West, directing him to go in person with the armored cruiser Washington, and another vessel. Admiral Vreeland added that Admiral Osterhaus would make the selection of the accompanying vessels.

Minister Beaupre's dispatch is summarized in a statement given out to-night by the State Department as follows:

A telegram was received this afternoon from Minister Beaupre representing since Friday night disorders in Havana and suburbs have assumed the character of a race war, and that last night there were anti-negro demonstrations of large proportions by irresponsible elements, and that there were clashes in every quarter of Havana and vicinity.

Minister Beaupre reports that the negroes are being goaded into violence, and that retaliation might have disastrous consequences. Americans, other foreigners, and many Cubans are apprehensive and desire the sending of an American war vessel.

Two warships have been ordered from Key West to Havana.

The State Department has decided to leave entirely to Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet, the disposition of the American marines who are to be employed as guards for foreign owned property in Eastern Cuba. That officer communicated to the State Department to-day through the Navy Department an abstract of the reports he had received from the naval and marine officers scattered throughout Oriente, and told just where each detachment of marines had been stationed.

It is felt that being on the scene and an officer of much experience, Admiral Usher should have a free hand to deal with developments without delaying to seek authorization from Washington in each case requiring action. He will, of course, be expected to consult the State Department where questions of policy are involved.

An appeal for protection came from Varacao, on the northeast part of the island, Americans and Norwegians joining in the application for guards for their plantations. As the gunboat Nashville is near by, Capt. Davis, her commander, will be instructed to extend necessary protection.

The commander of the Prairie, which was rushed to Manzanillo from Guantanamo in answer to repeated calls for help, has reported that there is not a rebel within sixty miles of the place, and that all is quiet, but the ship will be kept there for a time to reassure the plantation owners in the vicinity.

ACTION SURPRISES HAVANA.

Gomez Declines to Comment—No More Race Riots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 9.—Neither President Gomez nor Secretary Ramirez would say anything officially to-night when told that two American warships had been ordered to Havana. The news was not at first believed, but was confirmed later by a dispatch from the Cuban Legation in Washington. The American Legation received the news late, and only a bare statement that two ships had been ordered here. The legation was not ordered to notify the Cuban Government and did not, but probably will on Monday on receipt of more extensive instructions from the Washington State Department.

The feeling unofficially expressed in Government circles was that Washington had been woefully misinformed regarding the occurrences of Saturday night. It was cited that only one man was killed and about a dozen injured, which is less than occurs in New York

Chicago, or other cities in the United States frequently, not to mention the race troubles in the Southern States. Havana was quiet all day Sunday. Not one racial disturbance was reported throughout the city or suburbs.

The Havana Post to-morrow will express surprise at Washington's action. It expresses the situation exactly in saying: "The only stormy conditions in the city to-day were furnished by the elements, and the extent to which the rain was a factor in the tranquillity of the situation is problematical."

Rumors spread on Saturday that a faction of the whites intended to drive out the negroes from the parks to-night during the band concerts. These rumors were unconfirmed. On the contrary, the Cuban press branded them as untrue.

Some Americans, excited over the alarmist rumors and disorders in Havana, expressed pleasure to-night at the prospect of the visit of American warships, although admitting that the situation had not made their presence necessary. Considering the peaceful conditions of Havana and the suburbs, it is difficult to understand what disposition will be made of the marines which the warships will probably bring. They will probably remain on board unless granted shore leave. It is understood to be the intention of the United States not to intervene, but to give further demonstration of its intention to safeguard he lives and property of Americans. These have not been threatened here, nor is there any reason to believe they will be.

Among conservative Americans, there is a feeling of regret that the Washington authorities should have taken this step at this time because of the ill feeling that may be engendered between the Cubans and Americans. It is pointed out, however, that the Cuban Government will understand the move in the spirit intended and no resentment will be felt though that there will be phagrin is undeniable. The disturbance on Saturday night was participated in by irresponsible persons, mostly boys.

Presidential Secretary Ramirez sent the following letter to The Associated Press correspondent to-night:

What happened in Havana last night is without importance. Even those who serve the yellow press and who read its exaggerated reports will agree that what I say is true. You, having been present and having seen what occurred, can judge with accuracy how passions, excited by the existing propaganda in Havana and by the false news circulated, have resulted in collisions between the whites and the blacks, which the police easily quelled.

The President, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Provincial Government took immediate measures for the protection of law-abiding citizens and for the punishment of the disturbers.

In general, the situation is improving in Oriente. The racial movement is disappearing and the insurgent bodies of any importance are dissolving before the constant pursuit of our soldiers. We have now in Oriente upward of 14,000 troops, including rurales, regulars, volunteers, and veterans, and the Government is dispatching more. With the suspension of the constitutional guarantees an end will be put to spying and to recruiting the rebel ranks from the various towns. Many misguided persons who took the field have returned to their homes.

I am convinced that soon the whole republic will be pacified—but not necessarily within five or six days.

This statement by the Presidential secretary was made with the approval of President Gomez.

A deluge of rain which began this morning and threatened to continue all night relieved Havana of the dreaded peril of an uprising of the whites against the negroes. The streets of the capital this evening were deserted save for patrols of mounted rurales, regular infantry, the police and home guards. There was not the least indication of disorder.

Rumors are still insistent here that intervention by the United States is immediately impending.

It was reported at Caimenera that the insurgents had attacked and burned the town of Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast.

The United States gunboat Nashville has been ordered to that point, and will probably be replaced at Nipe Bay by a battleship, as the Cuban forces there are insufficient to protect the foreign property.

Col. Karmany consulted this afternoon with the representatives of the foreign companies in the Guantanamo districts concerning measures for the protection of property.

The United States special service ship Culgoa landed sixty marines to-day at Santiago to protect the property of the Juragoa Iron Company. The Culgoa then proceeded to Ocoana, where another detachment of marines will be stationed for the protection of property of the same company.

The insurgents have burned the railroad station at Carriera Larga, on the Guantanamo & Western Railroad. Sagua de Tana was burned by forces under Feuret.

BRINGS MESSAGE FROM GOMEZ.

Speaker Ferrara to Request More Time to Put Down Rebellion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 9.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns authoritatively that Speaker Ferrara, who is now on his way to Washington, has a special commission from President Gomez, part of which is to convince the United States authorities of the injustice of setting any short time for putting down the negro uprising. He will explain the conditions existing in Oriente Province, showing how the United States press accounts are greatly exaggerated.

The commercial aspect of the uprising is serious. Over a million dollars worth of orders from the United States alone have been canceled or withheld, pending developments, and wholesalers are not shipping goods to the country, even a short distance, owing to the uncertainty of the situation.

Reassuring news regarding Government successes to-day in Oriente considerably brightened everybody except those who are working to bring about intervention by the United States.

FERRERA TO SEE KNOX TO-DAY.

He Intimates That Financial Influences Here Seek Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Danger that intervention in Cuba may lead to a complication of our relations with the South American republics was brought up to-night informally at a dinner given by John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, at the New Willard in honor of Dr. Toledo Herrarte, Special Envoy of Guatemala to the United States, who arrived here this morning.

Nothing whatever was said at the dinner itself bearing on this question. Everything that was said in the speeches was highly complimentary of the United States, but after the guests left the tables they talked over the subject informally, and the opinion was general that much as the South American republics might respect the United States and believe in the honor of its motives in intervening in Cuba, the effect in their own countries would be unfortunate.

Among the guests were Minister Martin Rivero of Cuba, Minister Frederico Mejia of Salvador, Minister Pedro E. Rojas of Venezuela, Minister Castrillo of Nicaragua, Minister Joachim Mendes of Guatemala, Chairman Sulzer of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Minister R. S. R. Hitt, the American representative at Guatemala, and Speaker Orestes Ferrera of the Cuban House of Representatives, who is here on a special diplomatic mission from President Gomez to avert intervention. Speaker Ferrera told all who discussed the matter with him that such a move would be a great mistake. He said that the reports of the revolution were much exaggerated, both as to the number of lives lost and as to the amount of damage inflicted on property. While Mr. Ferrera had carefully refrained from saying anything of the kind at the dinner he said confidentially to those who talked with him that there were certain financial influences that were at work in the United States to provoke intervention, and that these influences were supplying the rebels with arms.

This statement of Speaker Ferrera's is in line with the information which induced Senator Nelson to introduce a resolution yesterday, providing for investigation of the commercial interests which are endeavoring to incite intervention in Cuba for the purpose of annexation.

Señor Ferrera will be taken to the State Department to-morrow by Mr. Sulzer, and will discuss the subject with Secretary Knox. Mr. Sulzer will then take him to the White House, and the matter will be taken up with President Taft.

Señor Ferrera arrived here this afternoon with his wife, and refused to talk about his mission except to offer the explanation that he was here in no official way, but simply to consult physicians in regard to his wife's health and to attend to some matters of private business. While here he desired, purely in a personal and unofficial manner, to call at the State Department and see Secretary Knox for the purpose of discussing present conditions in Cuba. Señor Ferrera said that he could not tell when his visit here would terminate, but he hoped to go on to New York by the end of the week. He remained in conference with the Cuban Minister and several friends until a late hour.

Minister Rivero said to-night that he had no knowledge of the purpose of Speaker Ferrera's mission except that Mr. Ferrera was on leave of absence and had always wanted to visit Washington and New York. Asked if it were not extraordinary that a high official of the Government should quit Cuba at such a critical time unless he had a diplomatic mission, Mr. Rivero said he had no opinion to express about that.

"You know," he said, "that the proper channel for a communication between our Government and yours is through the State Department."

"But if your State Department wished to send a special envoy to the United States, would it not be apt to pick out an official of great prominence, such as the Speaker of the House?" was asked.

"I have no knowledge about that," replied the Minister.

The Minister was then asked about Minister Beaupre's dispatch concerning the negro riots.

"I don't think there is anything in it," he replied. "The press reports, which are always exaggerated, simply say that there was some shouting, and that the police dispersed the persons who were causing the turbulence. Two of the negroes, one a member of Congress and one a writer, went to see the President, and he guaranteed that there would be quiet. In all this so-called riot not one negro was attacked or injured.

"This negro affair is simply being put forward to serve as a pretext for intervention. Long before the police went to the scene of the so-called affray there was nothing but shouting, and that was all that happened when the police got there. No harm was done to anybody. It was a student affair purely."

ARRIVAL OF THE VISITING GERMAN SQUADRON

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Prince Henry XXVIII of Reuss

The German Battle-Cruiser Moltke leading the American Fleet up the Hudson.

Members of the Mayor's Committee who welcomed the German Squadron. Left to Right—H. Ridder, J. P. Morgan, Jr., Ex-Mayor Seth Low, Gen. H. Carroll, F. H. Hall, Geo. F. Kunz, Police Commissioner Waldo and R. A. C. Smith.

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Admiral Paschewitz, Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador and Cornelius Vanderbilt on Deck of the Moltke. ©American Press Assn.

MULTITUDES CHEER THE KAISER'S SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

low, who was later to escort them to the Moltke and introduce them to Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, the officers of his flagship, and those of the other German vessels. The members of the Mayor's committee who made up the official welcoming party were ex-Mayor Seth Low, Chairman; J. P. Morgan, Jr., Treasurer of the committee; Herman Ridder, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Gen. Howard Carroll, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; R. A. C. Smith, Vice Chairman of that committee; Dr. George F. Kunz, Chairman of the Official Dinner Committee; Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the committee, and Police Commissioner Waldo.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and his guest, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, boarded the Moltke in advance of the party headed by Mr. Low, going on board from Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht, the North Star.

On the Louisiana the committee was joined by Admiral Winslow, Lieut. Rufus R. Zogbaum, Jr., Flag Lieutenant of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and Lieut. Linsay H. Lacy, aid to Admiral Winslow. The committee was taken to the Moltke in the Louisiana launches. At the head of the Moltke's gangway when the committee stepped aboard stood Lieut. Prince Henry of Reuss, who was officer of the deck yesterday, and welcomed everybody who visited the ship in the afternoon. A clean-cut, democratic young man, the thirty-eighth Prince, Henry of Reuss, appeared to the visitors.

Giving the Mayor's Greeting.

The committee was immediately escorted to the quarters of Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, who, with the German Ambassador and Mr. Vanderbilt, was waiting for them. The greeting between the Admiral and the official welcomers was very cordial. Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz has been here many times before, and several of his visitors were old friends. The Admiral was the German Naval Attaché in Washington at the time of the Spanish War, and was one of the officers with the German squadron that visited American waters for the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Low, speaking for Mayor Gaynor, told Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz that it gave the Mayor great pleasure to have him, his officers, and the crews of the ships in New York as the guests of the city, and that he was certain that all the people of New York joined the Mayor in the hearty welcome that was extended, and that the wish of the people of the city was that the visit of his squadron would prove to be one of the pleasantest in the careers of the officers and men who man the Kaiser's ships.

Mr. Low added that the transportation companies had offered free transportation to the men of the ships and that an automobile had been provided for the use of the Admiral and the commanding officers of each of the ships.

In response Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz said that he and his officers and the men of the German ships deeply appreciated all that had been done for their entertainment and instruction while in American waters. He referred to the honor paid his ships by the President, who went to Norfolk and inspected the great Moltke from stem to stem, and who on his return to Washington had the Admiral and his staff as his guests at dinner at the White House. The Admiral said the honors and courtesies paid them meant a direct appreciation of the friendship of the Kaiser for the United States.

After the brief official welcoming ceremonies the occasion became a very informal one, the members of the committee and the German officers strolling about the ship and chatting. The German officers referred to Riverside Drive as the most beautiful roadway of its kind in the world and those who were of the party that visited the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis last week spoke enthusiastically of that institution. They referred to the beauty of Washington, of the great landlocked harbor at Hampton Roads, and spoke admiringly of the great American dreadnoughts that were assembled in Hampton Roads when the German Squadron arrived there last week.

The stay on board the Moltke lasted about half an hour and just before the committee left a small army of photographers who had boarded the Moltke requested a few poses. The request was smilingly granted by Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz and Mr. Low. First the Admiral and his aids, Admiral Winslow and his staff, and the representatives of the Mayor's Committee were posed on the gun deck. The photographers caused much amusement by the way they went about taking their pictures.

"Admiral, kindly look a little more this way," or "Mr. Morgan, tilt your head just a bit higher," or "will Mr. Vanderbilt please stand a little straighter," or "Mr. Low, you get nearer the middle," were samples of photographic orders given.

The German Ambassador and Mr. Vanderbilt started the exodus by leaving for the North Star. As the Ambassador left the ships the saluting three-pounders of the Moltke boomed fifteen guns in his honor. That was the only salute fired in the Hudson yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Low and the other members of the Mayor's Committee left immediately after the Ambassador in the revenue cutter Guide, while Admiral Winslow and his aids returned to the Louisiana in Admiral Winslow's launch. After the official visitors had gone several delegations of German societies were received on the Moltke and many of them found old friends among the officers of the visiting ships.

The Public Has Its Chance.

At 4 P. M. the Moltke and the other German ships were opened to public inspection and immediately the shore launches started in for a rushing business. The boat problem was never so well handled, for on the shore were representatives of the Dock Department and the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, who saw to it that the regulations governing the operation of the private launches were strictly adhered to. Each launch bore a number in big, black letters, and underneath that number was another big sign stating exactly how many passengers that particular boat could carry safely, and not one passenger above the allotted number was permitted to board any of them.

Then none of the boatmen was allowed to sell round-trip tickets. Each ticket by any boat was 25 cents each way, and any boatman who violated the rule knew that he would immediately lose his license.

There were as many women and girls in the crowd that visited the Moltke as there were men and boys, and a large proportion of them were German by birth or descent. Everybody had a good time on the great cruiser, and there was every opportunity for all to see the great ship. The junior officers of the ship were all on the ship explaining all about the five big turrets, each mounting a pair of 11.3-inch guns.

They showed the visitors the searchlights, the quarters of the crew, the afterdeck, which is the Admiral's own, and which was roped off from the curious, but if anybody failed to see about all there was to see about the Moltke it was his or her own fault.

Many of the women wanted to see Prince Henry of Reuss, and some of them asked the Officer of the Deck to point out that young man, not knowing the the officer who stood at the head of the gangway was the Prince himself. The Prince sometimes pleaded guilty to the title, and sometimes, with a twinkle in his eye, he would look the other way, indicating that somewhere in the crew in this or that part of the ship was Henry of Reuss.

Nobody had asked to see the Admiral, but when he showed himself on deck everybody knew that he was the commander in chief. The gold braid and the deference with which he was treated by officers and men indicated more plainly than words could that he was supreme aboard the Moltke.

The visitors were loath to leave the Moltke, and when visiting hours ended at 6 P. M. a big crowd was still on board. The Stettin and the Bremen were also open to visitors, but neither entertained very large crowds.

On shore a crowd that extended along Riverside Drive from Seventy-ninth Street to Grant's Tomb viewed the ships at anchor.

At the foot of Seventy-ninth Street on the river side of the railroad tracks to Eighty-third Street, and on the piers at Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fifth Streets were the largest throngs. In this territory the souvenir card man and the souvenir flag seller were everywhere in evidence. The frankfurter man was there, and the ice cream man and the peanut man. Near the official landing for the officers of the ships, which is at the foot of Eightieth Street, a dozen taxicabs were assembled for the use of the visiting officers.

All afternoon the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Ninetieth Street was black with people, for from that point there was the best land view of the warships.

The excursion boats also did a rushing business and a fleet of them sailed around the American and German warships all afternoon.

Positions of the Warships.

The German and American ships are anchored at these points:

Bremen, Commander Seebohm.—Off Seventy-eighth Street.

Stettin, Commander Zenker.—Off Eightieth Street.

Moltke, Flagship of Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Capt. Ritter von Mann Edler von Tischler.—Off Eighty-fifth Street.

Louisiana, Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow, Capt. Roger Wells.—Off Ninetieth Street.

Kansas, Capt. John A. Hoogewerff.—Off Ninety-fifth Street.

New Hampshire, Capt. James H. Oliver.—Off 100th Street.

South Carolina, Capt. Thomas Snowden. Only dreadnaught in either squadron.—Off 106th Street.

Torpedoboat Destroyers. Anchored between the American ships and the New Jersey shore in the following order, going north:

Drayton, Lieut. Commander Kenneth M. Bennett.

Paulding, Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle.

McCall, Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus.

Roe, Lieut. Commander Clark H. Woodward.

Terry, Lieut. John C. Fremont.

The naval tender Yankton of the Atlantic fleet is also in the Hudson and is anchored on the Jersey side between the Louisiana and the Moltke.

Last night Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, his aids, the commanders of the Moltke, Bremen and Stettin, and twenty other German officers, together with Admiral Winslow, his aids, and the commanders of the American battleships were guests at a dinner at the clubhouse of the Deutscher Verein, 112 Central Park South. The German Ambassador, Capt. Severin, and Lieut., the Baron von Schmettau of the German Army, who are making the visit to America on the Moltke by direction of the Kaiser, were also at the dinner. These officers are both of the Von Moltke Regiment of infantry of the German Army.

Two hundred and twenty guests and members of the club were present. President Reinhard Siedenberg of the Deutscher Verein was toastmaster. The clubhouse was elaborately decorated. German and American flags hung about the walls.

Count von Bernstorff made a brief address in English, in which he spoke of the good feeling existing between America and Germany and of his visit to Hampton Roads. He referred to the fact that German and American flags were hanging together in friendship and expressed the hope that there would never be anything but friendliness between the two nations. He then proposed three "Hochs" for President Taft, which were given with a will, and then "America" was sung.

Speaking in German, he praised the high standard of the German fleet and of the German army. He said this high state of efficiency was the result of the work and zeal of the Kaiser. "Hochs" were then given in plenty for the German Emperor, followed by the singing of the German National anthem.

President Seidenberg welcomed the visiting officers on behalf of the German-Americans of New York, in the German language. He proposed a toast to Count von Bernstorff and the visiting officers.

Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz responded to a toast, and spoke of the reception given the German fleet in Hampton Roads. He said he had the pleasant duty of presenting the compliments of Prince Henry, who visited this country in 1902, and had pleasant memories of his visit. He praised the good work of his officers and men, and expressed gratification to German-Americans and America.

A cablegram was sent to the Kaiser from the Germans of New York expressing their gratitude for the visit of the fleet.

Between the speeches there was much singing, mostly of German songs, and after the Admiral's address the diners spent an hour chatting and singing at the tables.

Two of the men from the ships of the German squadron, accompanied by bluejackets from the United States battleships in the Hudson River, attended a concert at the Winter Garden last night, occupying all of the balcony boxes. Near the end of the entertainment the orchestra played "Die Wacht am Rhein" and "America," and the audience joined with the sailors in singing. About the same number of men attended the Carnegie Alaska-Siberia pictures at the Broadway Theatre.

To-day's Programme.

The programme of the visitors for to-day is as follows:

9 A. M.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Division of the army on Governors Island; Capt. A. Gleaves, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and the German Consul General at New York will call on Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz.

10 A. M.—The German Admiral, the American Admiral, their staffs, and the Captains of the visiting American and German ships will land at Twenty-third Street and proceed in automobiles to the City Hall to call on Mayor Gaynor.

11 A. M.—The same officers will call on the German Consul General, after which they will call on Gen. Bliss at Governors Island and Capt. Gleaves at the Navy Yard.

2:15 P. M.—Mayor Gaynor, accompanied by Secretary Adamson and representatives of the Mayor's committee, will return the call of the German Admiral on board the Moltke, after which they will call on Admiral Winslow aboard the Louisiana.

7 P. M.—The German Admiral, Admiral Winslow, and about forty officers from each of the visiting squadrons will proceed to the Waldorf-Astoria for the official dinner. Mayor Gaynor will preside, and the speakers will be Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Admiral Winslow, and ex-Mayor Seth Low.

Thirty German and twenty American officers who will not take part in the ceremonial visits will be taken on a sightseeing tour of New York. These officers will have luncheon at the Metropolitan Club.

DEMOCRATS BEGIN BALTIMORE MARCH

Convention City Welcomes Advance Guard in Charge of Various Presidential Booms.

SECRETARY WOODSON LATE

Hall Is Now Ready to be Thrown Open to Delegates—Great Demand for Tickets.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—Baltimore awaits the coming of the 1,090 delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the preparations for which have practically been completed. Already the advance guard of boomers for candidates for the Presidential nomination have pitched their camps on the battleground and are laying the final plans of campaign.

Urey Woodson, Secretary of the National Committee, will be unable to meet Chairman Mack here to-morrow as planned. Secretary Woodson telegraphed here to-night that his wife was ill at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and that he would be unable to be in Baltimore for several days. Mr. Woodson, as Secretary of the National Committee, has charge of the notices of contests filed by certain delegations.

Application for tickets to the convention proceedings are pouring in from prospective visitors from all over the country. It was estimated to-night that nearly 200,000 requests for tickets had been received. As there are about 10,000 tickets to be distributed, the committee is having its difficulties in making assignments.

Col. John I. Martin, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, came in to-night from St. Louis, and will open the headquarters of the National Committee when Chairman Mack arrives.

During the week Chairman Mack will consider the numerous applications for positions of doorkeepers, assistant sergeants at arms, messengers, and pages of the convention.

The Convention Hall stands in readiness for the gathering of delegates. Nothing remains to be done, and guards have been thrown about the building to prevent vandalism.

Tests of the acoustic properties were made to-day, and so well have the architects planned that a speaker only slightly raising his voice can be plainly heard in every part of the hall.

Owing to disturbances incident to the stevedores' strike here necessitating a special detail of police, Marshal Farnan of the Baltimore Police Department probably will call upon other large cities for special detectives to assist in watching the convention crowds.

The Democratic candidate for President will be nominated in a huge National Guard armory situated in the residence portion of Baltimore. When this city sent its representatives before the Democratic National Committee to bring the National Convention here the possession of an ideal convention hall was one of the strongest advantages Baltimore had to offer.

Since that time, at the expense of many thousand dollars, the hall has been made to answer every requirement of the delegates who assemble here on June 25 and the throngs that gather to watch their deliberations.

The convention will meet in the Fifth Regiment Armory, which occupies nearly a whole city square in the Mount Royal district, fronting on Hoffman Street, and bounded by Preston Street in the rear. At the two ends of the block are Park and Linden Avenues, both of which carry trolley lines connecting with the business centre.

When the State spent $450,000 for this drill hall to house Baltimore's famous regiment, the "Dandy Fifth," big conventions were in mind, and the building was situated and designed with reference to affording such accommodations. Exterior embellishment was a secondary consideration.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—National Chairman Mack announced here to-night that a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements has been called for Thursday, June 20, at Baltimore. He will join Secretary Woodson in New York to-morrow or Tuesday and expects to arrive in Baltimore Wednesday morning.

UREY WOODSON IN THE CITY.

Wife of Democratic Secretary Is Ill at the Waldorf.

Urey Woodson, the Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, which meets in Baltimore on June 20, is at the Waldorf with Mrs. Woodson, who is confined to her bed with an attack of neuralgia. They arrived here Saturday from Kentucky.

Mr. Woodson said last night that it had been his intention to proceed to Baltimore yesterday, but that Mrs. Woodson's condition had made this impossible. While she was not seriously ill, he would not leave her. He said they expected to go to Baltimore to-morrow or Wednesday.

He refused to make any predictions about the Democratic nominee for President. He said the number of candidates in the field made the situation too complex for predictions.

AUTO INTO CHARLES RIVER.

Plunges Over Embankment with Six Men—Only One Accounted for.

BOSTON, Monday, June 10.—An automobile containing six men went over an embankment into the Charles River early this morning and thus far the police have been able to account for but one of the number, Gerald Whalen, of Roxbury. He said that the others made their escape before the car took its plunge and then disappeared, but the police are doubtful if all got away.

The river will be dragged at daylight.

ADMIRAL EVERETT DIES.

Ill for a Long Time at His Home in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Monday, June 10.—Rear Admiral William Henry Everett, U. S. N., retired, died at his home in this city this morning.

He had been ill a long time with a complication of diseases.

William Henry Everett was born in New York on March 6, 1847. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867, and was retired in 1906 with the rank of Rear Admiral. He had over twenty years of service on the sea, and more than 18 years of service on land.

HEAD STRUCK SUBWAY FA[N]

Charles Carruth, Jr., a Tall L[ad] Suffers a Scalp Wound.

Charles Carruth, Jr., a lawyer, of [No.] Riverside Drive, is confined to his [home] with a painful wound of the scalp. His head struck a fan in a Subway car yesterday morning as he started to leave a car at the Van Cortlandt Park station. Carruth is a tall man, and when the train in which he had come from downtown stopped at the 242d Street station he grasped two golf bags and started for the door. He did not clear the fan that was directly over his head when he arose from his seat, and he sustained a painful wound, which bled profusely. A young woman who had come with him to play golf ran out on the platform of the station and asked other passengers to get a doctor.

An ambulance call was sent to the Fordham Hospital, and Dr. Schaefer came and dressed Carruth's wound. The doctor told him he had better go back with him to the hospital, as his injury might prove serious, but Carruth decided that he would go home.

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SAYS FLINN WON'T JOIN IN A BOLT

Taft Leader Declares Pennsylvania Boss Won't Endanger His Victory Over Penrose.

SHOWN BY STAND ON ROOT

Roosevelt, It Is Declared, Has Been Used as a Stalking Horse by Politicians to Strengthen Themselves.

A local Republican leader who is prominent both in the State and National councils of his party said yesterday that the Roosevelt forces at Chicago were badly demoralized by their failure to control the National Committee in the matter of contested delegations.

"I have positive information," said the speaker, who is a strong Taft man, "that Col. Roosevelt's apparently weak and vacillating attitude is due to the flat refusal on the part of some of his chief supporters to stand by him in the high-handed policy he was anxious to pursue. When Senator Root's name was first suggested as Temporary Chairman the Colonel announced flatfooted that he was not acceptable and that the so-called progressive forces would make a fight against his selection on the floor of the convention. Forty-eight hours later Col. Roosevelt announced that the matter of the Temporary Chairmanship was not one for serious consideration and that his followers would content themselves with seeking to gain control of the permanent organization of the convention. The very day after this apparent yielding on his part the Colonel announced that the naming of Root would be fought from the opening of the convention.

"The answer to the enigma is that Mr. Roosevelt is not the dictator that he was four years ago. He has been used as a stalking horse in various Republican States, notably Pennsylvania and Ohio, where there were factional fights within the party and a group of disgruntled politicians was seeking to gain control of the State machine. This was especially true in Pennsylvania, where ex-Senator Flinn had been ousted from control in Pittsburgh and was anxious to unseat the Penrose organization.

"No one who knows 'Boss' Flinn has ever accused him of being a progressive. As a matter of fact he was a minor spoke in the old Quay machine at a time when machine politics were really worthy of condemnation. As has been true in other States, Col. Roosevelt was quite willing to accept the support of a discredited 'boss' in order to further his own political ambitions, and so far as Flinn is concerned, he was quite willing to line up with the Colonel in order to lend dignity to his fight against the Penrose organization.

"Every person familiar with Pennsylvania politics knows that the Republican organization in recent years in that State has been clean. The only reason which Col. Roosevelt had for his fight was his own selfish ambition for a third term. He raised the cry 'Down with the bosses,' and that brought Flinn and his crowd to his heels.

"The result has been that the former State Senator from Pittsburgh is to-day in control of the new State Committee elected at the recent primaries. The organization has not been put out of business; it has simply changed hands.

"When Col. Roosevelt first announced his opposition to the selection of Senator Root by the sub-committee of the National Committee for the position of Temporary Chairman, he received a brusque intimation from Senator Flinn that the Pennsylvania delegates would not support him in such a fight. Then Mr. Roosevelt reluctantly withdrew his first declaration of war. But in the meantime pressure was brought to bear upon Flinn by some of his own lieutenants, who were enthusiastic in their belief that the National Committee could be bulldozed in the matter of contests, and that Mr. Root could be forced to withdraw. That is the real story of Col. Roosevelt's second change of front.

"The first day's hearing of contests before the National Committee showed that that body would stand firm, and immediately the Roosevelt forces at Chicago began to grumble and intimations were heard on every side, which were not contradicted by the Colonel himself, that there would be a bolt from the convention. It was then that Senator Flinn jumped into the fight. His presence in Chicago was heralded as the beginning of a bitter fight on the part of the Roosevelt forces against the regular organization. As a matter of fact, it is the beginning of a split in the ranks of the Roosevelt supporters themselves.

"Senator Flinn is too astute and experienced a politician not to realize that his newly acquired State leadership in Pennsylvania will be endangered should he countenance any irregularity at Chicago on the part of his delegates. He does not intend to jeopardize his State ticket by any quixotic fidelity to Col. Roosevelt. His real mission in Chicago is to intimate to the gathering Roosevelt leaders from other States that he will not countenance a bolt from the regular convention, and that the battle for the nomination must be fought out on the floor of the convention and before the National Committee.

"In this determination," continued the speaker, "Senator Flinn has the support of the various newly elected Roosevelt State Committeemen in Ohio, where the new machine is unwilling to risk a State election by joining a forlorn hope movement in Chicago. The whole thing means that the beginning of a Roosevelt fizzle is at hand, and that if any attempt is made by the Colonel's friends to lead a bolt in the convention, they will not have a large enough following to lend any dignity to their action. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that Col. Roosevelt would lend his name to any such rump convention unless the delegations from Ohio and Pennsylvania participated in it, and this, I have been assured on excellent authority, they will not do."

When Col. Roosevelt was informed last night at Oyster Bay of the report that Senator Flinn would confine his support of the Colonel's candidacy to a fight on the floor of the convention and would refuse to participate in a bolt should such a movement be precipitated, he smiled and retorted, "The whole story is utter nonsense."

The Colonel asserted that Senator Flinn was in Chicago in his interest and would prove loyal. He refused to discuss the possibility or probability of a bolt on the part of his delegates in the convention.

MAKES PLEA FOR RESTRAINT.

President Taylor of Vassar Warns Against Attacks on Judiciary.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—Declaring that the crying sin of American life is lawlessness, and deploring the tendency toward class hatred, Dr. James Monroe Taylor, President of Vassar College, in his baccalaureate sermon to-day, declared that the duty of the educated classes was to teach restraint. He deplored the attacks upon the laws and the Judges and legislators as a result of the growing unrest, and said that the reforms demanded could only be attained by deliberate methods.

"What do we gain by impatient zeal?" asked Dr. Taylor. "Striving for immediate results in education seems to result either in narrower training or in the cramming of children with knowledge which is confusing and a hindrance to all normal development. In legislation it seems to result in leading us to trust to laws instead of educating the people in principles of life, and our haste in lawmaking is revenged upon us by reactions that leave us in worse condition than before.

"The practice of the law itself by bad methods, red tape, technicalities that defeat justice, and inexcusable delays, has a vast deal to answer for, but if it were tenfold worse it could not excuse the teaching and example of lawlessness which attacks courts and Judges without restraint, and which sets up its own standards against them. This indiscriminate abuse of Judges is too like the lynch law which defiles our country. Thus have enmities been aroused that will make adjustment almost impossible until education and religion can do better work, or until revolution destroys and we begin all over the slow march upward. Such talk, not infrequent from our colleges, is but a step to anarchy and revolution."

Dr. Taylor spoke of the work of the Christian Association, of the fight against the hookworm in the South, the efforts to encourage agriculture, and added that they "say more for the real good of the country than all the speeches of our Presidential aspirants; these are of vastly greater account than Flinn's contest with Penrose or the schemes of Barnes and McHarg."

STRIKE MOBS ATTACK BOSTON STREET CARS

Night Service Called Off After Bomb Shatters Trolley's Windows in Back Bay.

OUTBREAKS IN THE SUBURBS

Union Men Issue Statement Declaring Satisfaction with Situation—Wellesley Girls to Aid Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 9.—Surface car service was abandoned by the Boston Elevated to-night, although a few cars were kept moving on some of the in-city lines until 11 o'clock. At that hour an explosion of what is supposed to have been a bomb shattered the window of a car in Commonwealth Avenue, Back Bay, and shook up the passengers. Several women complained of minor injuries.

The car was not so badly damaged that it could not proceed into the city, but the elevated officials promptly shut down all attempts at further service, carrying out their threat to do so if violence was used by strike sympathizers.

Minor disturbances had taken place all through the day, crowds gathering and stoning cars in Charlestown, Everett, Medford, and Roxbury.

The car barns were guarded by large forces and the different city routes were well policed, but near the Mission Church, on the Dudley Street terminal-Brookline line, there were disturbances all day, stones shattering the windows of many cars and crews being dragged from cars and beaten.

Some minor acts of violence in various sections were reported during the early evening. In Dorchester Street, in South Boston, at a point where the street lights had become extinguished, a gang took a motorman and conductor from a car about 8 o'clock and handled them roughly. In Roxbury, beyond Dudley Street, stones were thrown at an elevated train from a house in the vicinity of Bartlett Street. Windows in the train were smashed, but no one was injured, so far as could be learned. Usually two policemen were to be found on all cars running either on the surface, underground, or on the elevated structure during the evening and night.

The Boston Central Labor Union at a secret session to-day formulated plans to assist the strikers and officially sanctioned the strike. At various other union meetings sanction was given the strike and resolutions passed asking union men and their families not to ride on the cars while the strike is in progress.

Deserters from the ranks of strikebreakers were reported as numerous and many accessions to the ranks of the strikers came from men who had remained in the employ of the company up to to-day.

The deserting strikebreakers to-night brought word to union headquarters that the professional breakers brought here from New York were carrying arms.

A mass meeting has been called by the unionists for Faneuil Hall on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, and it was stated that President Gompers of the Federation of Labor was expected to be present to aid in planning for the successful carrying on of the strike. A statement issued from union headquarters said:

The strike is progressing satisfactorily. The strikers are stronger than ever, and we are more confident of victory than at the start. Eighty per cent. of the elevated company's employes have gone out. Cars are being run by division Superintendents, starters, car barn bosses, and strikebreakers.

An official statement issued by the company said:

We do not see how any one can call this a strike, for we have the power, we have the cars, and we have the men to run them on schedule time, providing we get the protection our service deserves. We have no criticism to make of the Boston police, for they are doing all they can to preserve order, but there are not enough policemen to protect our cars. If there were, we would show the public that we are able to run every car on the entire system.

President D. Mahon, National Organizer Fred Fay, and other union officers made a tour of the city and addressed meetings of strikers in various divisions. The men were urged to remain loyal to the union cause and to use persuasion in endeavoring to swell their ranks, but were appealed to not to resort to force or lawlessness.

Special trains are being run by the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads to provide for the greatly increased traffic on these lines as a result of the strike.

Wellesley College students to the number of 100 have agreed not to ride on the elevated railway cars when they visit Boston during the strike, and the money saved thus will be given to the strike fund. The members of the Woman's Trades Union League are active in the campaign at the college, and Profs. Vida D. Scudder and Emily Balch are directing the work. The girls will wear a button bearing the words "Brothers All" "Hands Across the Tracks," and "We Walk to Help Organize the Carmen."

SWIM FROM BURNING BOAT.

Survivors, Picked Up Two Miles Away, Landed at Home.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—D. P. Hoover of Camden, N. J., and George Delkers of Collingswood, N. J., whose motor boat was burned last night in the Delaware Bay, near Bay Side, returned to their homes to-day.

Jumping from their burning craft, they swam two miles to Kent Island, whence they were taken to Camden in a passing motor boat. Reports of the wreck of their boat reached their homes last night and their families were greatly alarmed for their safety.

FOLK AFOOT CAUSE AN AUTO ACCIDENT

Trying to Dodge Two Women, Touring Car Bumps Into a Turkish Tourist.

KNOCKS HIM UNDER FIRE AUTO

In Trying to Dodge Him the Fire Auto Bumps the Touring Car—Tourist Now in Hospital.

A touring car, a Fire Department automobile, two women, and a Turkish tourist all tried to pass the corner at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street at the same time about 10:30 o'clock last night, and as a result Constantine Madias, the tourist, is in the Presbyterian Hospital with a dislocated right hip.

The touring car, which was owned and operated by Henry Webber of 1,004 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, was speeding northward on Fifth Avenue. With Mr. Webber in the front seat of the car was his daughter Grace. Just as the Webber touring car reached Sixty-seventh Street, the Fire Department auto, driven by John Corrigan, came toward Fifth Avenue through Sixty-seventh Street from Fire Headquarters. Corrigan was taking the auto down to the Great Jones Street headquarters, and started to turn southward along Fifth Avenue.

The two automobiles could have avoided each other easily. But just as they were about to pass each other, Mr. Webber noticed two women trying to cross in front of him from the west side of the street. Instinctively he swung his car to the right, and this brought him close to the Fire Department automobile. At the same instant Corrigan, in the latter machine, saw Madias right in the centre of Fifth Avenue, crossing toward the park. Corrigan tried to avoid striking the Turk by swinging his car toward the west side of the street, but Madias in dodging was struck by Mr. Webber's machine and knocked under the Fire Department auto, which in turn struck the Webber car in the side.

At first it was believed that the Fire Department auto had passed completely over the body of Madias, but when, with the assistance of Policeman McCarty of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, it was backed off, the Turk was found to have been lying in front of the front wheels.

His right hip was dislocated, but he was not otherwise hurt. Corrigan took him to the Presbyterian Hospital in the Fire Department automobile. He said there that he had been traveling in this country for the last three months; that he was 25 years old and lived at 312 West Thirty-sixth Street. Miss Webber and her father got out of their touring car and gave the injured man all the help they could before it was decided to take him to the hospital in the Fire Department automobile.

Dedicate Flatbush Catholic Church.

The new Catholic Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, at East Forty-first Street and Linden Avenue, in the Rugby section of Flatbush, was dedicated yesterday morning. Among those who took part in the services were Bishop McDonnell, the Rev. William J. Costello, rector of Holy Innocents Church, and the Rev. Edward A. Holran.

ROOSEVELT MEN TO FIGHT HARDER

Continued from Page 1.

fam Flinn of Pennsylvania have told their friends in so many words that they are Republicans and mean to stay Republicans and that the Colonel need expect no support from them in case he should choose to run for President as the standard bearer of a third party. These three men and other men in the Roosevelt camp, who have had practical experience in politics laugh when a bolt is suggested.

"There will be no occasion for a bolt. The Colonel will win. The National Committee is not the National Convention," are the rejoinders that fall from the lips of political leaders among the Roosevelt forces when the third party proposal is under discussion.

On the other hand, it seems clear that the Republican National Committee intends to stay pat for President Taft, and as the committee will make up the temporary roll of the convention, the very delegates which the Roosevelt people [illegible] to disqualify in order [illegible] chance would sit on [illegible] convention, and in the [illegible] and vote for [illegible] case of the Roosevelt [illegible] that if the National Committee throws out all our delegates it will be a tough job to undo the work in the convention. But it is not impossible. We will control several State delegations and will have our say in proportion to the number of delegations we control about who shall go on the committee on contested seats."

Each State is entitled to one seat on each of the working committees appointed under the temporary organization. The delegation from each State selects one of its members in caucus to represent it on each of the committees. A Taft delegation, under this system, of course would select a Taft man, a Roosevelt delegation a Roosevelt man.

Credentials Committee Line-up.

A canvass of this situation as affecting the probable make-up of the Committee on Credentials was made to-day, and impartiality is claimed for the following table:

State.	Taft.	Roosevelt.	Doubtful.
Alabama	1	..	..
Arizona	..	..	1
Arkansas	1	..	..
California	..	1	..
Colorado	1	..	..
Connecticut	1	..	..
Delaware	..	1	..
Florida	1	..	..
Georgia	1	..	..
Idaho	..	1	..
Illinois	..	1	..
Indiana	1	..	..
Iowa	..	..	1
Kansas	..	1	..
Kentucky	1	..	..
Louisiana	1	..	..
Maine	..	1	..
Maryland	..	1	..
Massachusetts	..	..	1
Michigan	..	1	..
Minnesota	..	1	..
Mississippi	1	..	..
Missouri	..	..	1
Montana	1	..	..
Nebraska	..	1	..
Nevada	..	..	1
New Hampshire	2	..	..
New Jersey	..	1	..
New Mexico	..	..	1
New York	1	..	..
North Carolina	..	..	1
North Dakota	..	1	..
Ohio	..	1	..
Oklahoma	1	..	..
Oregon	..	1	..
Pennsylvania	..	1	..
Rhode Island	1	..	..
South Carolina	1	..	..
South Dakota	..	1	..
Tennessee	1	..	..
Texas	..	..	1
Utah	1	..	..
Vermont	1	..	..
Virginia	1	..	..
Washington	..	..	1
West Virginia	..	1	..
Wisconsin	..	1	..
Wyoming	1	..	..
Alaska	1	..	..
District of Columbia	..	..	1
Hawaii	1	..	..
Philippines	1	..	..
Porto Rico	1	..	..
Total	27	16	10

The ten seats in the doubtful column represent States where contests are pending which the National Committee has not as yet passed on. States with a divided delegation, like Iowa, where ten of the delegates are for Cummins and sixteen for Taft, and North Dakota and Wisconsin, where the delegates have been pledged to United States Senator La Follette.

Both After La Follette's Men.

In connection with this, it was learned to-night that both the Taft and Roosevelt forces are negotiating with Cummins and La Follette, who together control 46 delegates. By the time the convention meets these two minor candidates in all probability will hold the balance of power.

Of course the findings of the Committee on Contested Seats is subject to the approval of the entire convention. Here the Roosevelt people see an opportunity for a spectacular and possibly a winning fight on the floor of the convention, for, even with a committee controlled by the Taft people, the Roosevelt forces will have an opportunity to take the fight to the floor of the convention through a minority report.

One phase of the contests which is being very generally discussed to-night is the ready acquiescence of the Roosevelt members on the National Committee in the findings against the Colonel's contesting delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Georgia. In all except a few cases the Roosevelt members voted with the Taft members to seat the Taft delegates. This led to a rumor this morning that the Roosevelt campaign managers had decided to abandon the contests before the National Committee as useless.

Dixon Admits Weakness.

"Of course we do not propose to do any such thing," said Senator Dixon, the Colonel's campaign manager. "Every contest will be presented by us. If a majority of the National Committee is prepared to deliberately unseat Roosevelt delegates, as the Taft managers insist they will do, we are going to see that the robbery is committed in the open daylight and in full view of ninety million American citizens.

"It is perfectly apparent that the Taft managers have under perfect control enough members of the National Committee to do exactly as they please regarding the remainder of the contests, nearly all of which are from Republican States of the North and West. The Taft managers brazenly assert that they intend to unseat enough of the Roosevelt delegates, regardless of all facts, in order to try and get temporary control of the convention. So far the contests that have been presented have been from Democratic States in the South, where there is no hope of a single Republican electoral vote."

Square Deal for Roosevelt.

The belief among the friends of Col. Roosevelt is that the National Committee will be more cautious when it comes to handling contests in such States as South Dakota, Washington, Missouri, and California.

Senators W. Murray Crane and Boies Penrose, ex-Congressman McKinley, National Committeeman Mulvane of Kansas, and a number of other Taft leaders, met to-day and canvassed the situation. As a result of this meeting, it was reported that the Colonel's friends would have every opportunity to prove the merit of their claims in regard to the contests from these States. At any rate, the Roosevelt men on the National Committee are prepared to fight hard to have their delegates from these States seated.

A curious report is in circulation growing out of the virtual lying down of the Roosevelt men on the National Committee in the Southern contests heard and decided last week. As this rumor would have it agents who have been traveling in the South in the Colonel's interest during the last few weeks have given fully as much attention to missionary work among the colored delegates pledged to President Taft as they have to the work of organizing contesting delegations.

As a result it was said that Ormsby McHarg, in many instances, did not care which set of delegates was seated, and that the Taft leaders may find themselves with delegates who are for Col. Roosevelt at heart when there was every reason to believe that the delegates seated were for President Taft.

The Taft forces to-day organized a vigilance committee on the lines of the committee organized for Col. Roosevelt yesterday. Joseph B. Keating, the Republican boss of Indiana, is Chairman of the committee. Senators Crane and Penrose, William Barnes, Jr., Gov. Meade of Vermont, Harry Daugherty of Ohio, Otto Stiefel of Missouri, Ralph Cameron of Arizona, Rudolph Ullman of Connecticut, and T. A. Marlowe of Montana are the other members.

At a meeting to-day of a majority of the Taft members of the National Committee, the outburst made by Col. Roosevelt over the decision in the Ninth Alabama contest, which he described as robbery, was taken up. After some discussion the committee decided not to make any reply to the Colonel.

"We are going to stand on our actions, regardless of the remarks of persons who are prejudiced and unfair," said one Taft member. "The work speaks for itself, and that is all there is to it. There is but one way to handle unreasonable people, and that is to ignore them."

Roosevelt Ready to Go.

After a meeting of a group of Roosevelt managers unofficially it was announced Col. Roosevelt would arrive in Chicago either by the middle or latter part of the week, but they declined to name the exact day.

Walter F. Brown of Toledo, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in Ohio and a Roosevelt leader, departed from Chicago for the East to-day, and it was reported that he had gone to Oyster Bay to confer with Col. Roosevelt regarding the developments of the last twenty-four hours in the convention situation.

COLONEL PREPARES FOR TO-DAY

Expects to Win in Several of the Contests Coming Up in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 9.—Col. Roosevelt spent the day at Sagamore Hill conferring with his managers in Chicago by telegraph and long-distance telephone and getting things in shape for a renewal of the fight before the National Committee to-morrow. The Colonel believes that he should win in several of the contests which will probably be considered to-morrow, and he intends that a hard struggle shall be made.

Then Colonel refused to discuss the National Committee situation to-day, telling the reporters that he thought he had given out a pretty definite statement last night. "There is not a thing more I can add now," he declared.

In the day the Colonel was in communication with Controller Prendergast of New York, who is slated to make the speech nominating him at the National Convention. It has been said that Mr. Prendergast is too ill to appear, but now Col. Roosevelt expects him to be on hand at Chicago and put his name before the delegates. In the event that Mr. Prendergast cannot do so, it was learned to-day, the address nominating the Colonel will be made by Patrick W. Cullinan, an alternate elected in Wilbur Mott's district in Western New York.

Col. Roosevelt's visitors to-day included ex-Congressman Richmond Pearson of North Carolina, Truxton Beale, a delegate from California, and Lucien L. Bonheur, President of the Cercle Dramatique of New York. Mr. Pearson will make one of the addresses at Chicago, seconding the nomination of Col. Roosevelt. He came here to talk over his speech.

Again the Colonel was asked about his plans to-day, and again he declared that he did not know whether he was going to Chicago or not. He seemed inclined to think he would not go.

"I have no present intention of going; I don't want to go unless I have to, and at present I don't believe I shall go," he said.

The Colonel was told that a newspaper had published a report that he had accepted an invitation to speak before a meeting of Veterans in Chicago on Thursday.

"Well, that seems to be definite proof," replied the Colonel, and laughingly added: "With my Machiavellian disposition I have concealed that even from myself."

The Colonel was in the best of humor to-day, and seemed more confident than ever that he would be nominated. He laughed and chatted with the reporters for several minutes. In referring to the visit paid to him by Pearson, he said:

"Pearson, after attending the Princeton-Yale baseball game and attending to other serious duties, came on here to talk over the less important subject of a Presidential nomination."

He also retold the story of the Bardell trial from "Pickwick Papers" to illustrate his point that about everything he said or didn't say was seised upon by some of his opponents to show that he had "perjured himself."

A report that George W. Perkins was on his way here from Chicago to talk things over with him and urge him to go to Chicago was also called to the Colonel's attention. He replied that he had received no word that Mr. Perkins was to pay him a visit.

"At any rate, he is not here now," he concluded.

Just before he brought the interview to a close the Colonel introduced Mr. Bonheur to the reporters, and Mr. Bonheur, with the Colonel's approval, gave out this statement:

"When Theodore Roosevelt first announced his decision to become a candidate for the Presidency, those of us who came out for him did it more as a matter of loyalty than anything else. We did not believe that he could win, but we felt that it would be a good thing for the party, then dying under the leadership of Mr. Taft. It was hard on New York, especially in the club, in financial, in business centres to acknowledge fealty to Theodore Roosevelt. But the victories at the primaries showed that, after all, we who had followed him from the first were in the right.

"Who doubts for a minute that if preferential primaries were held in New York to-day Roosevelt would be chosen? Will all the victories won by the people amount to nothing? Are we going to be driven to the slaughter in November in this State by William Barnes, Jr., and Otto T. Bannard? During the last three months here in New York it was the Taft men who swore they would bolt if Roosevelt were nominated. The Roosevelt men have always said that they would vote for the nominee of the party, and they will if he is regularly nominated and not fraudulently forced upon us by Barnes and his cohorts.

"Where are the leaders who followed Roosevelt in 1910, who unhorsed Woodruff and Barnes then? Where is Herbert Parsons? Where is Otto T. Bannard Where is Lloyd Griscom? Were their preachings of honesty in politics only a reflection of the association with Roosevelt?

"Three months ago everybody was saying that Taft could be nominated, but not elected; Roosevelt could be elected, but wouldn't be nominated. Roosevelt showed by his victories at the primaries that he could be nominated. Will the bosses cheat us of both the nomination and election? We shall not submit without a strong protest."

FLOODS A ROOSEVELT ISSUE.

The Colonel Promises to Harness the Mississippi If Elected President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Mississippi floods have been taken up as an ante-convention campaign issue by Col. Roosevelt. The Roosevelt headquarters here made public to-night a letter from the Colonel to L. S. Lake of Bunty, Tenn., in which the Colonel promises that, if elected President, he will set on foot a thorough investigation of the Mississippi watershed problem.

The Colonel points out that the river flows through a number of States, but that it would be futile to expect these States to do anything to control or prevent the floods that afflict the States of Louisiana and Mississippi through the river's overflow anad destruction of the levees. The duty, the Colonel declares, is a National duty, though it must be performed in the closest co-operation with the States immediately concerned. The levee system, Col. Roosevelt declares, cannot longer be depended upon to protect the lands bordering the river. The recent floods, the Colonel holds, have proved that.

Col. Roosevelt also says that the Mississippi, if properly used, would help solve the cost of living by competing with the railroads in transporting merchandise.

His letter says in part:

In the Lower Mississippi Valley there are over thirty million acres of swamp and overflow lands needing drainage before homes can be established upon them. At the outset this area would, if reclaimed, support a million families and the new land thus offered for settlement would at once check or greatly retard the tendency toward emigration to Canada and elsewhere.

No small part of the plan which I propose to have prepared and carried out will relate to the Lake-to-the-Gulf deep waterway. Such a waterway would not and should not involve any excess draft on the waters of Lake Michigan, as has sometimes been feared. On the other hand, the effect of making the Mississippi Valley an arm of the sea would be to open the benefits of the Panama Canal on the cheapest and easiest terms to the whole interior of the United States, and to bring our people into closer and more productive touch with the people of Central and South America than would otherwise be possible.

The cost of such a plan is by no means prohibitive. The State of New York is already spending over $100,000,000 for a canal, while the fourteen-foot waterway board of the army engineers estimated that it will cost only about $100,000,000 for a fourteen-foot channel from the mouth of the Mississippi to the end of the Chicago drainage canal.

The machinery and the trained force brought together for the Panama Canal would be ready and available for this work, and for the other engineering problems involved in the great task of controlling the Mississippi and its tributaries for the general good.

On many of the headwaters the cost of storage reservoirs would be much more than repaid by the value of the water power developed. Indeed, it seems certain that the total cost of preventing floods and developing the rivers of the Mississippi Valley for navigation and other uses would be so largely met by the cash returns that the burden to the people of the Nation would in the end be insignificant.

As I have said repeatedly, the typical policy of my Administration was the conservation policy. There is no more important office of conservation work to be undertaken in the United States than the control and development of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Republican National Committee in the early part of this week will decide contests brought by the Colonel's friends from Louisiana and Mississippi.

FLINN SUMMONS HIS AIDS.

Calls Quay, Murphy, and Other Pennsylvanians to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—To aid the fight for Roosevelt at the Republican National Convention, ex-Senator William Flinn of Pittsburgh has summoned a number of Pennsylvania delegates to Chicago at once. Among those called are former Senator John T. Murphy of this city, Richard R. Quay, and W. H. Coleman of Pittsburgh, A. C. Sickles of Berwick, Mayor Von Bergen of Scranton, W. S. Baldridge of Hollidaysburg, Thomas R. Edwards of Shenandoah, and John G. Green of Westchester. They will leave for Chicago on Wednesday.

"All that we are going to Chicago for is to see that we get a square deal for the people of the United States," said Mr. Murphy to-day. "We will get that, for the Taft forces will realise that they cannot steal the nomination without wrecking the party.

"I know that there are influential organization politicians in this State who have written to Senator Penrose asking him to use his influence for the Roosevelt movement. These men realize that their political existence depends upon the election of Roosevelt, and wish to prevent Penrose from making a fatal mistake."

DEMONSTRATION FOR CUMMINS.

A Thousand Boomers Ready to Whoop It Up for the Senator.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 9.—"Everything is ready for a big Cummins demonstration in Chicago on fifteen minutes' notice," said Charles Wilcox, a member of the committee in charge of the interests of Senator Albert B. Cummins before the National Republican Committee, who returned to-night from Chicago.

"The Cummins for President Club has enrolled more than 1,000 members during the last week," added Mr. Wilcox. "If the conditions never look right for Cummins, no demonstration will be made, but every arrangement, including bands and marching uniforms for hundreds, has been seen to in case they are needed."

Senator Kenyon, who is heading the committee in charge of Mr. Cummins's intsrests, started for Chicago to-night.

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We solicit small investment accounts. We don't regard them as mere odds-and-ends; we make them our primary specialty and have designed our machinery especially for handling them.

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have a distinctive quality, especially marked in the

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Smokers who find these cigars to their taste prefer them to all others. They are extremely mild.

CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS UNITED

Men's Pure Silk Shirts values 5.00 & 6.50.....today at **3.85**

values calculated to make any man sit up and take notice

¶ 1200 pure silk shirts. That is to say—silk, all silk, and nothing but silk. Quality silk, too, that will appeal to the man who knows what good silk is. Distinctive patterns. White grounds that display striped effects of blue, helio, black, regulation tan, and a new shade of tan that many will prefer to the old. Colors that will defy time and the tub. Also, all white silk shirts with self stripes. A handsome collection of finely made shirts, and, at 3.85, a good example of handsome is that handsome does. All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Men's Silk & Linen Shirts value 3.50.....today at **2.45**

¶ 600 silk and linen shirts that are a match for any 3.50 shirt we ever saw. Of a superior quality fabric, and made right in every particular. Some with Russian cords, some on plain grounds. Striped effects of blue, helio, tan, and black. You can pay 3.50 and get no more satisfaction than is obtainable in this sale today at 2.45. All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Men's Silk & Linen Pajamas values 3.50 to 5.00.....today at **2.85**

¶ 600 Suits of silk and linen pajamas. Some are plain, some have satin stripes, and some have Russian cords, in blue, helio, tan, cream and white. All are splendidly made and abnormally comfortable. Collarless models, pearl buttons, and silken frogs. Gossamer weight, and built on liberal lines. Ideal for warm Summer nights. Small, medium, and large sizes.

Men's Mercerized Pajamas values 1.75 and 2.50.....today at **1.10**

¶ 1500 Suits of mercerized cloth pajamas that are the premier values in their line. Made of mercerized cloth exceptionally good in quality. White, blue, tan, helio, cream, and white. Collarless models that will discipline the wearer into sleep. Perfect in workmanship and built on easy lines. All sizes. What's yours?

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Extraordinary Sale Today!

Men's Fine Panamas regularly $6, $7, & $8 **3.95**

Great values from "the drop of the hat!"

¶ Here is the opportunity to get a bargain in a Panama of the quality you want. There is as much difference between the average Panama and these as there is between a cheap cigar and a real Havana.

¶ A prominent importer found his stock of $6, $7, and $8 Panamas in excess of his requirements, and sold 1,000 to us at a big reduction. Thus one man's difficulties are another man's opportunities.

¶ Now, a word about the quality. They are all of a fine uniform weave, absolutely clear and free from the streaks commonly found in inferior qualities. All the new models, narrow brim, broad brim, flat brim, or roll brim—but all brimful of style.

¶ Another feature—they are all light in weight, and some of them are extra light. Means hat comfort, to say nothing of the satisfaction of wearing a Panama that is a real Panama and not a near one.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC, WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

FRENCH OAKS WON BY BELMONT ENTRY

The American-Owned Favorite Flashes to Front When Leader's Jockey Blunders.

NEW STYLES AT THE TRACK

Skirts are Cut Shorter and the Hats Are Smaller, with Trimmings Only of Osprey.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 9.—The "French Oaks," as the Prix de Diane is called, which was run to-day at Chantilly, provided two of the most extraordinary results of the racing season. Edmond Blanc's horse Porte Maillot appeared to be the certain winner when Jockey Hobbs pulled up within a few yards of the winning point, having mistaken a pole for the winning post. Then August Belmont's filly Quelle est Belle II. dashed past and won by a head.

This finish threw somewhat into the shade the fine race run by W. K. Vanderbilt's Sightly, which was a good third. The excellent performance of the two American horses was loudly cheered.

Contrary to the usual custom of wearing tailor-made gowns to Chantilly, a large number of fine and costly creations were seen to-day in the paddock. The chief novelty was the accentuation of the shortness of the skirt in front, which shows the feet as far as the ankles. Although, owing to the distance from Chantilly, the race course is not usually chosen for the launching of new fashions, there were many striking novelties in the trimming of the hats seen to-day for the first time this season.

The shapes remain much the same, as small as ever, and scarcely adorned with anything else but osprey. The trimming, however, instead of being worn standing straight, is now worn leaning backward, almost hanging on the shoulders. This novel way is, according to the experts, to give tone to the fashion for the rest of the season.

Although the weather was far from ideal, a good many well-known Americans motored out early in the day and lunched at the Grand Condé before going to the course. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Stanford Menken, and Mrs. John A. Ryan. Others seen in the paddock were Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram J. Horton, George Miller, who just returned from a long auto trip through the Near East; J. A. Leathand Smith, George Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Dunning Jarvis, Mrs. Branton, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Bryant, and Curtis Maffat.

After the races Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stotesbury entertained at dinner. The table was very charmingly decorated with flowers, concealing tiny electric lights. John James also had a large party. Mrs. B. B. Kirkland sat at the head of the large and beautifully decorated table.

Mrs. J. Gebhardt and her daughter also entertained a few friends, Mrs. F. Wilse being of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Lucien B. Chase dined alone, as did Mr. and Mrs. G. Blumenthal. Other well-known Americans who entertained at dinner were F. Thompson, who had six guests, and Le Grand Barton. Mrs. J. Henry Smith dined quietly with a couple of guests. Anthony Drexel, who has just arrived from London, and Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King were others who dined in the garden of the Ritz.

PARIS, June 9.—August Belmont's Quelle Est Belle II. to-day won the Prix de Diane—the French Oaks—from a field of twenty horses at the Chantilly course. Edmond Blanc's Porte Maillot was second, and W. K. Vanderbilt's Sightly third.

The French Oaks, which is a ten and a half furlong event for three-year-old fillies, was valued this year at $17,400. In spite of the showery weather a great crowd of fashionable and sporting people assembled at the beautiful course, a strong American contingent, which loudly cheered Mr. Belmont's horse, being present. Quelle Est Belle II. ruled favorite at 7 to 2; Porte Maillot was at 41 to 10, and Sightly at 40 to 1.

The race proved one of the most interesting in recent years. Porte Maillot and Quelle Est Belle shot out in front soon after the start and rapidly outdistanced the field. Entering the straight they raced neck and neck, but Maillot's jockey mistook the last post but one for the winning post and dropped his hands. The Belmont filly forged in front and won by a short head.

HOMAGE TO SUBMARINE DEAD.

Delcasse Speaks at Scene of Vendemiaire Wreck to Boom of Guns.

CHERBOURG, June 9.—As a further investigation only confirmed the impossibility of recovering the bodies of the crew of the submarine Vendemiaire, which was sunk off the Cherbourg Peninsula yesterday, the Minister of Marine, M. Delcasse, went out to the scene of the disaster aboard the armored cruiser Gloire to-day to pay homage to the dead. The warship steamed up slowly to the spot where the submarine disappeared, the engines were stopped, and the Minister of Marine, standing on the bridge, surrounded by Admirals, bared his head and made a brief address. The marine guard presented arms, the band played the Marseillaise, and the guns boomed a salute. The crews of the Gloire and the two other warships, which were moored to mark the spot, were drawn up in lines on the decks.

The exact cause of the disaster can never be known. The second officer in command of the battleship Saint Louis, who was on the bridge at the time of the collision, declares that the Vendemiaire's periscope shot up so close to the battleship that there was no time either to reverse the engines or put over the helm. He distinctly saw the ram cut the submarine in two, and did not doubt that all on board perished instantly.

A diver who examined the bow of the Saint Louis reports that beyond a certain amount of paint scraped off the port side, no damage whatever was done to the battleship.

DEAL IN ARTIFICIAL COTTON.

Paris Suit Follows Inventor's Failure to Make It in Milan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 9.—A case before the Paris courts recalls that M. Lemoine, the alleged inventor of artificial diamonds, and a Belgian engineer living in Paris, named Alfred Bloch, bought from two inventors named Boulbon and Cassier patents for the manufacture of artificial cotton.

M. Bloch sold the patents to Signor Crespi, an Italian manufacturer in Milan, who paid £2,000 down and promised to pay Bloch £16,000 when the experiments were carried out in Crespi's factory under the direction of Boulbon. Last April Crespi informed Bloch that the experiments were quite successful.

Delighted with the result, Crespi approached a Manchester firm with the object of selling them the patents, and the latter decided that they would buy them for £400,000.

More experiments were made about this time without success. Again, about the middle of May another attempt was made. This time some very fine cotton was produced, but five days later came a coup de theatre.

Crespi introduced policemen in the factory disguised as workmen. There was no doubt that Boulbon, in order to be sure of finding cotton afterward in the condensing tubes, placed some there beforehand. To this Boulbon confessed. Then Bloch, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, returned the £2,000 to Crespi, and in addition £1,200, which was later claimed for expenses.

Bloch immediately came to Paris, where he commenced proceedings against Boulbon. Yesterday Boulbon was cross-examined and admitted that he had "cooked" the experiments, but only in order to forestall possible miscalculations. He continued to insist on the efficacy of his process, and asked that three specialists should examine it. The Judge agreed.

FAIR INTERESTS SPAIN.

Minister So Tells Panama Commission—Royal Reception To-day.

MADRID, June 9.—The special commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition arrived here to-day from Lisbon. The members of the commission were cordially received at noon by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Prieto, who assured them of Spain's great interest in the exposition. The Minister said, however, that he was unable for the present to make any statement as to the extent of Spain's participation.

The Commissioners will be received in audience to-morrow by the King, and will attend a luncheon at the Foreign Office in their honor.

SEE DOCK STRIKE ENDING.

Men's Leaders Expect Employers to Accept Government Proposals.

LONDON, June 9.—There is a general belief that the middle of the week will see the resumption of work by the dock strikers, 20,000 of whom held a demonstration at Tower Hill to-day. The leaders in their speeches declared it was their opinion that the employers at to-morrow's conference would acquiesce in the Government proposals. In the event of their failing, however, a national strike would inevitably be called.

It is understood that should the employers still refuse to yield the Government will forthwith introduce a bill in Parliament looking to the establishment of a joint board of arbitration.

BERLIN-VIENNA AIR RACE.

Three Aviators Make Headway, Five Meet Mishaps, One Badly Hurt.

BERLIN, June 9.—An aeroplane contest from Berlin to Vienna, under the auspices of the Imperial Aviation Society and the Austrian Aero Club, began this morning. Eleven aviators, each with a military passenger, were engaged, of whom eight started.

The Austrian, Csakay, reached Breslau, a distance by rail of 200 miles, in 2 hours and 58 minutes. Hirth (German) and Bergmann (Austrian) also arrived at Breslau.

Lieut. Bier and Steffin, Germans, made a forced landing at Beeskow, in Brandenburg, wrecking their machine. Steffin was badly injured, and is suffering from concussion of the brain and a fractured leg.

Stanger (Austrian) landed in a storm near Hirschberg. His machine was wrecked, and he was compelled to give up the contest. Wienzciers also wrecked his machine shortly after the start and retired. Baron Thusna met with an accident and withdrew.

The aviators who reached Breslau postponed their further flight on account of stormy weather.

Zeppelin III. Ends Long Flight.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany, June 9.—The dirigible balloon Zeppelin III. returned here from Hamburg to-night, the time occupied in actual flight, going and coming, being forty-two hours. All the Zeppelin balloons hereafter will be fitted out to carry mails and a wireless equipment.

ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET FOR MEDITERRANEAN

New Co-operative Defense Scheme Decided Upon by Malta Conference.

NO ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE

Only a Share of Responsibility with Her in Levant Against Germany, Is Britain's Plan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—Premier Asquith and Winston Churchill returned to London to-day after their momentous conference at Malta over the Mediterranean problem with Lord Kitchener, the British representative in Egypt; Sir Ian Hamilton, Military Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, and Admiral Sir E. Poe, Naval Commander in Chief.

They decided that owing to the necessity of concentrating Britain's naval strength in the North Sea, her naval and military policy in the Mediterranean must be changed and the position in these waters strengthened.

The plan proposed is still to be considered by the Imperial Defense Committee, but The Daily Mail has reason to believe that the new scheme is as follows:

The weak squadron of four old armored cruisers, which at present does duty for the British Navy in the Mediterranean, is to be strengthened by battleships of modern type.

Some arrangement will be made with France to share with Great Britain the responsibility for the defense of British interests in the Mediterranean.

"The exact nature of the limits of this division of responsibility," says The Daily Mail, "is still to be made known, but they do not, we believe, involve any radical change in the entente between the two countries. No formal alliance is contemplated.

"Whatever may be its character, it is obvious that any scheme based upon divided responsibility for the defense of the most important link in our imperial defenses will provoke much criticism. In the opinion of many authorities, both naval and military, it would be wiser to create a special fleet for the Mediterranean by making use of the budget surplus of £6,500,000.

"This, however, does not appear to commend itself to the Government, though it is certain that a part of the surplus must be used for new construction.

"The urgency of a change of policy is forced upon the British Government by two facts—the Italian war in Tripoli and the growing strength of the Austrian and Italian fleets, which are at the disposal of Germany under the Triple Alliance.

"The action of Italy in seizing islands in the Aegean and in the Mediterranean has created a new situation. Italy has occupied the islands with the avowed purpose of putting pressure upon Turkey in order to bring an end to the ineffectual struggle in Tripoli.

"The Italian Government may have no present intention of keeping any of these islands, but when the time comes for evacuating them popular opinion in Italy may make it difficult for them to withdraw.

ROYAL PATIENT BETTER.

Duchess of Connaught Rapidly Recovering, Says Hospital Bulletin.

MONTREAL, June 9.—The Duchess of Connaught had a good night's rest and continues to make satisfactory progress.

It was stated in a bulletin to-day from the Royal Victoria Hospital that the royal patient, who has been ill there for several days of peritonitis, was recovering.

WIDENER TO BUILD LIBRARY.

Will Erect Wing at Harvard for Books of Grandson, Titanic Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 9.—Philadelphia bibliophiles are interested in the announcement that it is the intention of P. A. B. Widener to build a wing to Harvard University library in which to house the almost priceless book treasures of his grandson, Harry E. Widener, who lost his life when the Titanic went down.

Young Widener's collection is remarkable in view of its owner's age and represents in addition to a keen appreciation of books and their value an ability of selection worthy of a reader of great experience. The disposition of the library became known when Harry Widener's will was admitted to probate, together with that of his father, George D. Widener.

His grandfather has decided that, while Harvard's possession of the library will be a great tribute to his grandson, the separation of the volumes in quarters removed from the main library is more worthy their value as a collection. Plans for the new building have not been completed, but it is expected that the project will be carried out on a scale commensurate with other of Mr. Widener's charities.

PRINCE ON POLITICAL TRIP.

Ex-Premier of Japan Causes Diplomatic Flurry by Secret Errand.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—A Times dispatch from Tokio announces that ex-Premier Prince Katsura will leave early in July on a tour of Europe, returning by way of America. The announcement gives rise in abundance to political rumors.

The Prince himself says he is merely going on a sightseeing trip, but the journey undoubtedly has a political aspect. It is argued in some quarters that his chief mission is to St. Petersburg, where he goes first, and it is noteworthy that he will be accompanied by Baron Goto, who is well known in the Russian capital.

The Jiji expresses the belief that Prince Katsura's special endeavors will be directed toward clearing away the clouds which at present are obscuring the value of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in England. On the other hand, the equally influential Asahi frankly confesses that it is hopeless to think of installing again into the alliance the life it had before the Russo-Japanese agreement, and declares that Prince Katsura will find more to do in St. Petersburg than in London.

Chileans Drown in Santiago Flood.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 9.—The River Mapocha, swollen by heavy rains, has broken the dams, causing an overflow in parts of the City of Santiago. Severe damage has been done, especially in the poorer districts, and several persons have been drowned.

TURKISH POSITIONS TAKEN.

Italians Capture Them by Bayonet Charge, Routing Sultan's Forces.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The high Turkish positions of Abdel Gilli, between the oasis of Zanzir and the Mediterranean, are now occupied by Italian troops, as the result of an offensive action begun yesterday, under orders of Gen. Camarna, according to a cablegram received to-day at the Italian Embassy here from Tripoli.

It is stated that the Italians gained the Turkish positions after a bayonet charge and subsequently repelled a counter-attack of the Turkish-Arab forces, dislodging them from the Oriental front of the oasis and putting them to flight.

FEASTS ON 107TH BIRTHDAY.

Hearty Englishwoman Celebrates with Long Menu and Then Dances.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—Mrs. Clark, an active, cheerful little woman, one of London's oldest inhabitants, celebrated her 107th birthday yesterday.

She began the festivities with a substantial breakfast of bacon and eggs, which she followed with a dinner of ham, veal, potatoes, cabbage, gooseberry tart, Devonshire cream, birthday cake, and tea.

The wonderful old lady scorns invalid's foods, and insists upon having the same fare as the others in her household. Part of the birthday celebration included dancing, and Mrs. Clark footed it blithely with her son.

CUT OFF NEW YORK'S WATER.

National Guard Defenders Hypothetically Dead After a Sham Battle.

There was a good deal of blankety-blank warfare yesterday covering ground made famous by Washington's struggle with the British near White Plains, and as a result New York and vicinity was hypothetically without a drop of water all last night. The water had been cut off by a hypothetical invading army from Boston, which had captured the water supply after declaring war upon New York York.

The defenders of New York's water supply, supposed for the purposes of the mimic battle to be contained in a single reservoir, consisted of 300 soldiers of the National Guard. They were put to flight as they were outflanked on the right. When their line was shifted to meet this attack, they were mowed down by another line of the enemy firing directly into their rear.

It was a day of hypothetical carnage, in which Boston's warriors all but annihilated those representing New York. The invaders captured the defending artillery, cut down cavalry outposts, and destroyed field telephone lines. The sham fight was arranged to give field practice to the Seventy-first Regiment of Infantry, a detachment of field artillery, and a single company, the newest in the service, from the Seventh Regiment of Infantry. All the organizations belonged to the National Guard.

The new company from the Seventh Regiment was Company M, and it had its first experience in the field yesterday. The lesson of the battle was that raw troops cannot be depended on when pitted against seasoned soldiers.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW PLANS.

American Impresario Likely to Join Him in English Opera Productions.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—Oscar Hammerstein has had three offers in reference to the future of his London Opera House. One, which may be accepted, is from a well-known American impresario, whose name is withheld.

In fact an agreement has been drawn up, and it awaits only the necessary signatures. It provides for the production of opera in English with English-speaking artists.

In this particular the plan is in entire accord with the views of Mr. Hammerstein, who agrees that in the performance of operas in English lies the salvation of an institution like the London Opera House. The negotiations are still proceeding.

Nicaraguan Plot Bared.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, June 9.—A plot has been discovered in Managua to deliver the forts at that place to the enemies of Gen. Luis Mena, the present War Minister, who last October was decreed by Congress to be the President of the republic for the term of 1913-16.

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WOMEN'S LINEN SUITS, specially priced at.....$5 to $12.75
WOMEN'S LINEN DRESSES, at.....$6.50 to $12.75 and upwards
WOMEN'S UNTRIMMED HAT SHAPES, $1 to $2 values, at.....39c
THE DRESS GOODS STORE OFFERS $1.50 TROPICAL SUITINGS at.....59c
WOMEN'S SMARTEST CLOTH COATS; sensational values at....$14.75
A MOST EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK "ORIENTAL" SILKS—50c to $1.75 grades, yard.....38c to $1.48
$1.50 to $2.50 IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BORDERED AND PACONNE FIGURED DRESS FOULARDS—yard.....69c
$2.50 CROCHETED HAND BAGS.....$1.65
UNDERPRICE PURCHASES BRING TO THE FRONT A REMARKABLE SALE OF WOMEN'S DAINTIEST UNDERMUSLINS AT SELLING PRICES WHICH ARE 'WAY BELOW REGULAR QUOTATIONS.
HUNDREDS OF NEW TRIMMED HATS WILL BE SHOWN TODAY AND SPECIALLY PRICED AT.....$5, $7.50 and $10
CONTINUANCE OF OUR MOST SUCCESSFUL JUNE SALE OF DIAMOND SET AND PLAIN SOLID GOLD JEWELRY.
A TIMELY SALE OF MOTOR BOATS, CRUISERS, CANOES, FISHING SUPPLIES, etc.
SECOND WEEK OF OUR GREAT CITY AND COUNTRY SALE OF GROCERIES.

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Men only.

Every member *must* be a *bully good fellow.*

Every member *must* possess *good taste in dress.*

Or he must possess the *willingness* to have good taste *thrust upon him.*

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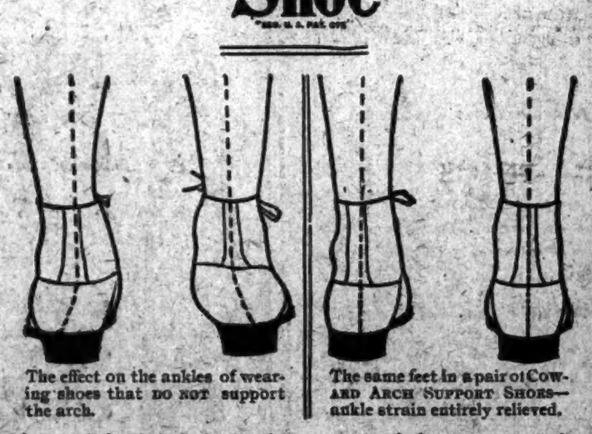

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HIBBEN BIDS SENIORS AID THE ONE CAUSE

Lawyers and Doctors Must Assume Responsibilities of Missionaries and Preachers.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

New President of Princeton First Presbyterian Minister to Preach There Since 1902.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—Princeton's ceremonies in celebration of the one hundred and sixty-sixth commencement were opened this morning with the baccalaureate sermon, which was delivered in Alexander Hall by President John Grier Hibben. Though recently assuming the Presidency of Princeton University, this is not Dr. Hibben's first time to officiate at the commencement exercises. In 1906, when Woodrow Wilson, then President of Princeton, was abroad, Dr. Hibben was the choice of the Trustees to preside and confer the degrees.

President Hibben emphasized the importance of the spiritual side of life to the class of 1912 this morning, insisting that the college man should be well equipped to realize the needs of other men and serve them where they were deficient. His text was, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which be Caesar's, and unto God the things which be God's." (Luke, xx., 25.) Many Princetonians recalled the fact this morning that it was the first time since 1902 that the President delivering the baccalaureate sermon was a Presbyterian minister, President Hibben having preached for four years in Pennsylvania.

President Hibben said in part:

"We sustain certain relations as citizens of the State and also as citizens of the Kingdom of God. Both in relation to Caesar and in relation to God we do not of our free will decide to volunteer our services in a cause by which act we thereby become invested with consequent duties. We are born into the offices of citizenship. Our very birthright is an inheritance of responsibility, and we win freedom only through a spirit of reverence for the reign of law. It is often thought that men who become ministers, or missionaries, or workers in social settlements, or who are engaged in some particular form of Christian work, have thereby chosen a peculiarly religious life, and therefore necessarily are called upon to assume responsibilities of the definitely religious nature. But the same, however, is equally true of the doctor, the lawyer, or the man of business. Every one is called to consecrate his life to the great cause. There are many pursuits in life, but only one cause—and that is to realize in ourselves and to help others to realize the divine nature in man, and thus to prove the dignity and the power of human life in the higher ranges of its possibilities. We may worship and bow down before a god with feet of clay and fall utterly to find the God in whom we live and have our being.

"To the Members of the Senior Class: You are going forth from this place, which has been your home and which you have learned to love with passionate devotion, into a new world, which lies before you. It will be well to pause a while upon the frontier before you cross its boundaries in order to ask yourselves, with searching honesty, whose world it is and to what sovereign power you owe allegiance. Do not be complacent in the security of a narrow-minded prejudice, which places exclusive stress upon the material values and thereby starves the soul. This is not a world in which you are merely to seek fortune, pursue pleasure, or endeavor to achieve name and fame. There are two factors which combine to determine your responsibility—the world's need on the one hand and your ability to meet it on the other. One of the most significant results of your education is to give you a more vivid and real sense of the need and at the same time to increase your power of ministering to it. Whether your life is a success or failure will be determined solely by the set of responsibilities which you recognize as supreme and which you heartily endeavor to discharge. Circumstances will not make you, nor will they unmake you, but solely the burden of obligation which you are brave enough to shoulder.

"As you enter the world, with its bewildering confusion of clashing interests, its lights and darkness, good and evil, its strife and discord, its hopes and fears, its stubborn questionings, its mystery, its doubts, its brute facts, and its deeper and triumphant tones of prophetic promise—as you face it all, impatient to become a part of it all, I beseech you in this quiet hour pray that you may acquit yourselves like men. Give your strength to the world's weakness, your faith to its doubt, your hope to its despair. Our prayers, our continued interest, our confident expectations follow you."

HARVARD CLUBS COMING.

The National Meeting Begins Here on Friday.

A two days' meeting of the greatest number of Harvard men that has ever gathered in the city is being planned for next Friday and Saturday, the occasion being the sixteenth annual meeting of the associated Harvard Clubs of the whole country. The meeting will precede commencement activities which begin next Sunday, and every Harvard man in the country has been asked to go to Cambridge by way of New York and be the guest of the local Harvard Club for these two days.

Accommodations in every hotel near Times Square have been reserved, as well as nine floors of the Hotel Vanderbilt, and over 2,000 men, according to John W. Prentiss of the Committee on Arrangements, have already accepted the invitation of the Harvard Club.

The first day of the meeting will be devoted to the business of the association, followed in the evening with a dinner at the Hotel Astor. Peter R. Olney, President of the Harvard Club of New York, will welcome the visitors, and Joseph H. Choate will be the toastmaster. The guests will include President Lowell, the Rev. Minot Osgood Simons of Cleveland, President of the Associated Harvard Clubs; Dr. Edward H. Bradford of Boston, newly elected Dean of the Harvard Medical School; Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, and Abbot Low Mills, a Harvard overseer from Portland, Ore. Col. Roosevelt has also accepted an invitation to speak, but will be excused by the association in case he has business in Chicago.

On Saturday morning a trip will be made in the new steamer Trojan to West Point, where the cadets will parade in honor of the Harvard delegation, followed by a baseball game between the West Point team and a picked team of Harvard alumni, led by Coach Percy Haughton. Following that, some of the Harvard men will play a game of polo with the West Pointers. The return to the city will be made late in the afternoon, and on Saturday evening there will be another large private dinner at the Astor.

The diners will be seated by classes and formal speechmaking will give way to a vaudeville show and plenty of singing, led by the Harvard Glee Club, which is coming to New York for the occasion. On Sunday there will be an overflow seashore party for those who do not desire to go to Cambridge. The Harvard Club, on West Forty-fourth Street, will be the headquarters for the Harvard men, and the club will bear all the expenses of entertainment.

Monday, June 17, is Phi Beta Kappa Day at Harvard, and the following day is Class Day. The first Harvard-Yale baseball game will be played in New Haven on the same day, and 1,000 seats have been reserved for members of the Associated Harvard Clubs. On Wednesday the second game of the series of three games will be played in Cambridge, and that gala event will bring every Harvard man to the class reunions at his Alma Mater. Commencement is on Thursday, June 20, and the Harvard-Yale boat races at New London on Friday. In case of a tie in the baseball series the third game will be played, as usual, in this city, and this will end the commencement festivities for this year.

Among those who have accepted invitations to be the guests of the local Harvard Club are ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon, Fellow of Harvard College; Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, Henry Lee Higginson of Boston, W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippine Islands; Judge Francis J. Swayze of New Jersey, Regis H. Post, ex-Governor of Porto Rico; ex-Gov. Augustus E. Willson of Kentucky, Owen Wister, ex-Lieut. Gov. Louis Adams Frothingham of Massachusetts, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., Thomas W. Lamont, Austen G. Fox, Charles S. Fairchild, August Belmont, Frederick A. Delano of Chicago, and Howard Elliot, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, of St. Paul.

FINDS AUNT AFTER 40 YEARS.

Man Recognizes Her, Though She Is 108 Years Old.

There was rejoicing yesterday in the home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 East Broadway, when, after a separation of forty years, Moses Lazarowitz, 80 years old, met his aunt, and, more than that, it was the old man who recognized his aunt, though she is now 108 years old and a far different woman than when, in her 68th year, she sailed from Poland with her husband to begin life in this country.

Mrs. Ethel Plonskey has been in the home several years. Nearly all of the time she has been in America was spent in this city, where she and her husband kept a little dry goods and notion store in the lower east side. When she came from Warsaw Moses Lazarowitz, the son of her father's brother, was her favorite of the Lazarowitz children. Moses was then 40 years old, and it was he who accompanied her to the railroad station when she began her trip. Even then her nephew was looking forward to coming to America with his wife.

Ten years are a long time, and when they had passed and Moses was ready to leave Warsaw he had lost sight of his aunt. The family knew from the letters she had written home that she had prospered in a measure. Then there were no more letters. He and his wife landed in New York about 20 years ago and the nephew started in business. His wife died and he married again. Several months ago his second wife died, and Lazarowitz, who then lived in East 104th Street, was admitted to the home a few days ago.

On Saturday the 185 old men and women were passing into the synagogue in the building when Moses spied ahead of him an old woman who looked familiar. He hastened forward and when he got a good look at the woman asked: "Are you Ettel Plonsky?"

She said she was, and then Moses told her he was her nephew.

The aged couple received the congratulations of the others in the home, and there was a special dinner for Moses and his new-found aunt.

WOMEN AGAIN INVADE QUEENS

More Towns to Hear from Suffragette Speakers.

The Women's Suffrage Party, having made one "whirlwind" campaign of Queens, has decided that the ten speeches delivered from an automobile were so profitable as to justify another trip of the same sort through the borough.

The second campaign will begin this morning at 10 o'clock, and will last until 7:30 in the evening. hTe towns to be visited include Jamaica, Woodhaven, Ridgewood, Elmhurst, Corona, Long Island City, and Richmond Hill. The principal speakers will be Miss Elisabeth Freeman and Mrs. J. Lees Laidlaw. The arrangements for the meetings will be in charge of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno, head of the suffrage party in Queens.

FINDS TRADE STRONG ALL OVER COUNTRY

William A. Day Ends 13,000-Mile Trip Enthusiastic Over Business Conditions.

POLITICS ARE DISCOUNTED

Not Taken Seriously, He Says, as Compared with the Widespread Interest in Industrial Progress.

William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has just returned from a trip which covered all parts of the United States except New England, spoke in glowing terms yesterday of the fundamental prosperity of the country and the progressive spirit that he found in all sections.

Judge Day, as head of the Equitable, is responsible for the investment of some $400,000,000, and the purpose of his trip was to study business and investment conditions. He traveled 13,000 miles in the seven weeks that he was away, and visited thirty-six cities.

"I met merchants, bankers, railroad men, agriculturists, and the representatives of various important branches of business," he said, "and I can sum up the result of my observations and study as to the business outlook in two words, 'Most excellent.' I found business conditions and the field for investment most promising in virtually every State.

"Many distinctly hopeful elements sustain this view. The prospect for good crops of all kinds was never better, the gross railroad earnings show steady gain, greater activity is evidenced in nearly all lines, particularly in the leading trade centres; our foreign as well as our local commerce is expanding, our mineral production shows satisfactory development, we have had a substantial gain in building activity, money is available at reasonable rates, and the wealth producers of our country are hard at work; capital shows unmistakable signs of increasing confidence.

"However the public may be concerned in the discussion of political and social problems, they are still more absorbed in commerce. Agitation upon such subjects may cause temporary slackness in certain lines of trade or in many lines of trade for short periods of time, but the sun comes up every day just the same, the rain falls, and the crops grow. This fundamental basis of our prosperity never gave greater promise than it does now. There may be sags in the upward curve of our prosperity, but the trend is always upward.

Firm Confidence Everywhere.

"Our people have outgrown the habit of permitting political or speculative excitement seriously to unsettle business. While I encountered a great variety of opinions as to remedies for present-day problems, I was very strongly impressed by the firm confidence and sober, optimistic business spirit of our people everywhere. Notwithstanding the indiscriminate criticism of corporate organizations, the business integrity of this country was never on a higher level than it is right now, and the average man, I believe, appreciates it; in fact, he is more thoughtful than he gets credit for being.

"I am especially interested in our agricultural development. The foundation of our progress and prosperity is so firmly planted in the soil that man scarcely has the power to disturb it.

"The abnormally large cotton crop of 1911 has done wonders for the South. It started up the languishing cotton mills and poured ready money into the great arteries as well as into the smaller veins of trade in that section. The short cotton crops of recent years caused such high prices for that commodity that the mills had to close down in whole or in part. The planters at first regarded the bumper crops in the nature of a calamity because of the break in price to which they were conducive. But they now perceive that it was the one thing needed to start up their mills again and to bring to their doors the money which they so much required. The crop of 1911 was a benefaction to the United States and to the whole world.

"The farms of the South are increasing in number, and their methods of agriculture are constantly improving. The floods in the Mississippi Valley are not a wholly unmixed calamity to the agricultural interests, as the waters have deposited rich mud on the fields, which will fertilize them far more than artificial fertilizer could.

Inspected Irrigation Plants.

"I stopped at many points in the so-called arid regions of Arizona, Utah, Idaho, and Washington and was afforded an opportunity to inspect irrigation plants in the country tributary to them, especially in the valleys of the Salt, the Bear, the Boise, and the Snake River. Those great stretches of territory—some of them widely separated—when last I saw them were arid desert plains, apparently incapable of sustaining man or beast. Today, owing in part to the assistance of the Federal Government and in part to private enterprise, thousands of acres of fertile fields, producing fruits and nuts which were at one time supposed to be confined to semi-tropical countries, are now to be found, as well as ordinary crops of all kinds incident to temperate zones.

"The irrigation of these arid sections is producing an abundance of wealth and thousands of happy homes. These prosperous reclaimed sections were, of course, also found in New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Colorado.

"In the West and Northwest the prospect for an excellent crop of cereals is most gratifying. The Spring was somewhat late, but the farmers said the soil never turned over in better condition, and they are generally enthusiastic in regard to crop prospects. Oregon and Washington promise record crops of fruit this season. Merchants engaged in both small and large enterprises seem to be satisfied regarding the past and most hopeful for the future.

"I crossed the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba in Canada, and was amazed at the changes which had been wrought there in the last eight years. For hundreds of miles we passed through wheat fields, which, as far as they eye could reach, appeared to be of uniform excellence and condition. I talked at Calgary and Winnipeg with grain raisers, grain buyers, and millers, and they predict the greatest yield of wheat in the history of Western Caanda. With respect to wheat conditions, a similar feeling of optimism prevails in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

"Notwithstanding the fact that this great productive area of the West is provided with a number of transcontinental lines for the transportation of its products, the further development of its agriculture (to say nothing of its mineral deposits) will require more railroads as well as increased facilities of the present railroads.

Praises Railroads' Punctuality.

"Speaking of railroads, I have had a most remarkable experience upon this trip. I left New York on April 20 and traveled for seven weeks. I traveled upon a carefully prepared itinerary, and on a journey covering more than 13,000 miles I was not delayed five minutes on any train with the exception of one instance in Arkansas, due to the flood. Every other train during the entire trip was on schedule time, and I reached New York on the minute scheduled when I left nearly two months ago. This surely is a splendid tribute to the efficiency with which American railroads are now being conducted.

"The growth in population and commerce of our cities, large and small, is truly extraordinary. The extent and activity of the commerce of Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Boise, Portland, and Seattle would prove a revelation to the average Easterner. A feature which no traveler can fail to observe is the remarkable development of the interior Western cities, as well as those on the Coast.

"San Francisco is not merely a solid and substantial city, but one of superbly modern construction and a splendid example of American energy and enterprise. It is marvelous to see what has been accomplished by the people of San Francisco since the great calamity befell them.

"Californians realise that the completion of the Panama Canal will be the engineering triumph of the ages, and will effect the most remarkable changes in the world's routes of trade and create new trackless highways of commerce. Judging from the plans shown to me, the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be worthy of the great achievement which it is to celebrate, and of the spirit of America.

"I have returned from my long inspection trip proud that I am an American and a citizen of the great family of States comprising a union so extensive in resources and aggressive in spirit."

WILL USE CAMERAS IN WAITERS' STRIKE

Union Pickets Plan to Photograph and Then Ostracize Men Who Return to Work.

TO HAMPER FLEET DINNERS

German Strikers Sent to Hoboken to Urge Stewards on German Liners Not to Aid Hotel Proprietors.

Striking waiters who will do picket duty to-day near the hotels and restaurants in which they were formerly employed will carry concealed under their coats small cameras. Whenever they see a former member of the union who has forsaken the strike they will snap the shutter of the camera and take with them to their headquarters a picture of the man who has deserted their cause. The men so photographed, it was said yesterday, would be forever ostracised by members of the Waiters' Union.

This novel plan to save the strike from failure was decided on by the waiters at a mass meeting yesterday. The union men admitted that many of their number had accepted the offers of their former managers and had returned to work.

On a large blackboard in the assembly hall there was a notice in German requesting all German waiters to go immediately to Hoboken and mingle with the stewards of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Lines. They were asked to tell the stewards of the strike and ask them not to allow any of their waiters to work for the hotel managers here. The importation of non-union waiters is feared, because of the series of big dinners which will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria and the Hotel Astor in honor of the visiting German fleet, and the strikers intend to combat the efforts of the managers to hire German waiters, who would consider it an honor to serve the German visitors. One hotel manager, the striking waiters declared yesterday, had brought a consignment of strike-breakers into his hotel through a spur of the Subway connecting with the hotel, thus eluding the pickets who were stationed about the hotel. Pickets were ordered to stand near the Waldorf, Astor, Holland House, Louis Martin's, the Knickerbocker, Plaza, and Rector's last night, to prevent more strikebreakers from taking service in these places.

An unsuccessful effort was made last night to break up the dinner given the visiting German naval officers at the clubhouse of the Deutscher Verein at 112 Central Park South. A representative of the Waiters' Union managed to get work as an extra waiter for last night's dinner, his object being to try and persuade the regular club waiters to walk out soon after the dinner began.

The man made overtures to the waiters, but they were rejected. One of the waiters he approached informed the manager of the cafe, and a policeman was sent for to arrest the troublemaker. Realizing that he was about to be arrested, the strike agitator ran out of the clubhouse and escaped.

One by one the hotels and restaurants which have been inconvenienced by the strike are reopening with a full force of waiters, chefs, and cooks. Whenever it has been possible to do so the managers have taken back as many of their old employes as possible, without recognition of the union. Mouquin's uptown restaurant at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, which has had its doors closed since May 31, when seventy-five waiters and cooks walked out in a body, will open at 7 o'clock this morning with a full equipment.

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With a foreword by William H. Taft, President of the United States, and a short account of the author's life.
The reading of this ideal Southern love story is like listening to a friend tell of actual experiences. The typical old Southern family; Ellen, the beautiful and heroic Southern girl, and Palmer, the Northern journalist, are characters so clear-cut and real that on closing the book one feels that the author must surely have given us a few pages from his own life. $1.00 net. Postpaid, $1.10.

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The visit of Rene Bazin to America has aroused widespread interest in this immortal Frenchman's writings. "The Penitent," his latest novel, will undoubtedly be considered one of his finest. It is an exquisite study of the peasant folk in Brittany, and the story of how Donatienne, the gay and pretty young wife, is led astray, and how she eventually returns to her stricken husband, is one of unusual power and insight into human nature. $1.25 net. Postpaid, $1.35.

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Not Expense but Economy
Not Luxury but Necessity
There was a time when to own a piano was considered a luxury if not an extravagance confined to the few.
While this was partly due to the high cost, we believe it was more due to the treatment of the piano as an extravagant piece of fashionable furniture necessary to make the parlor complete. Music itself was secondary.
But to-day the piano is in the home because of the love of music and of its great educational advantages.
This love of music has grown so rapidly in late years that the earnest demand for pianos has made it possible to build better instruments than were ever built and at prices to meet the income of any family.
What would our forefathers say if they could come back and see a
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of to-day with all its marvelous possibilities? To see a child play a Liszt Rhapsody or a grandmother a Wagner overture? Many people don't half appreciate what that means.
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EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR—7 a. m. to 10 p. m. and at midnight with sleepers—from Liberty St. 10 minutes of the hour from West 23d st. Dining car service De Luxe at dining hours.
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Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.
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In Equipping Kitchen and Laundry
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you are assured of the best materials and workmanship; an unlimited variety to choose from and freedom from noise and confusion in making your selection.
Every kind of Utensil in tin, enamel, aluminum and nickel ware. Laundry and Pantry furnishings. Finest domestic and imported cutlery at very reasonable prices.
This department is located on the main floor and is light and airy.
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For the convenience of patrons in the vicinity of 23d Street, a ticket office is maintained in the arcade of the Fifth Ave. Building. (Cor. 5th Ave. and 23d St.)

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Three Stars
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On View Daily from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. AT
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From Famous Private Collections,
Choice Art Objects, English, French, Italian and Spanish Furniture, Valuable Paintings, Tapestries, Rugs, Silver, China, etc., with instructions from the owners to sell at very reasonable prices during the Summer season. Inspection invited.

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH STREET
Attention is directed to the Second Week's
Clearance Sales
Presenting better values than have been offered heretofore this season—all fresh, new goods of the highest standard of style and quality.
Tailor-made Suits at Half Price
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Higher-priced Blouses—Third to Half Off
At $5—$10 & $12.50 Shadow Voile Waists
No sale goods sent on approval, rewired or exchanged.
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

SPIRIT SURPRISES PROF. J. H. HYSLOP

He Was Trying to Reach Prof. James When Carroll D. Wright Interrupted.

KEPT HIM GUESSING A WHILE

Finally Said, "Well, C. D. W. Is Here," and Told of a Vine-Covered School He Had Seen in the Flesh.

In the course of exhaustive experiments carried on since the death of Prof. William James of Harvard University, for the purpose of trying to establish personal identity in the spirit world, Dr. James H. Hyslop, head of the American Society for Psychical Research, and others have received many interesting communications purporting to come from the late Carroll D. Wright, the statistician, who was United States Commissioner of Labor at Washington from 1885 to 1905.

Dr. Wright, who, in addition to many other activities, was President of Clark College, a part of Clark University, died in Worcester, Mass., on Feb. 20, 1909. He was also head of the Boston Bureau of Statistics for a considerable period before taking up his duties in Washington. Although he was a man of international reputation as a statistician, and despite the fact that he was engaged in many enterprises of importance to the public as a whole, Dr. Hyslop points out that some of his activities were practically unknown outside the circles immediately affected by them. Dr. Hyslop makes this explanation to establish the point that the medium through whom the alleged communications were transmitted could not and as a matter of fact, did not know much about Dr. Wright.

The real name of this medium is withheld. She is spoken of as Mrs. Chenoweth. Dr. Hyslop had sittings with her. Then he sent Dr. Wright's daughter for private sittings. Her identity was unknown to Mrs. Chenoweth, and she gave no clue by which it could be learned that she looked for communications from any particular spirit. Nevertheless, incidents and scenes relating to Carroll D. Wright were revealed which proved to be the more astonishing inasmuch as verification was very difficult, or nearly impossible, even by his closest friends and members of his family.

Calls Wright a Spiritual Nemesis.

A summary of the experiments relating to Dr. Wright has been prepared by Dr. Hyslop, and will appear in the June issue of the Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research. The following remarks and incidents are taken from advance proofs. Dr. Hyslop never knew Dr. Wright personally. Peculiarities concerning long-deceased relatives of Dr. Wright and unknown to the immediate members of his family, by whom they were verified only after the most minute inquiry, were described with remarkable accuracy by the medium. They could not have been known by Mrs. Chenoweth, Dr. Hyslop emphatically declares. Some of these incidents are believed by the investigator to be evidences of supernormal phenomena.

"He [Dr. Wright] was intimately associated with President G. Stanley Hall," says Dr. Hyslop, "in connection with the undergraduate department of Clark University, and hence was the President of Clark College. I had had occasion to review at much length a book for which President Hall stood sponsor, and in no uncertain terms did I speak of its contents. It was something of a Nemesis to have his old colleague turn up soon afterward and undertake to prove his identity through a medium."

Dr. Hyslop then gives part of the record of a sitting after the name Carroll had been obtained. The spirit of Prof. James had been purporting to communicate. This was on Oct. 22, 1910. The words in parentheses are the remarks and questions of the investigator. Here is what was received:

Carroll went first before James did, you know. He did not get back to James. James has gone to him, all right. This is what Dr. James says. They had long been friends. He had to tell him how he appreciated him. Sometimes things get twisted around. They worked together.

(What did he work on?) Carroll? (Yes.)

Figures all the time. Dr. James was theoretical; one was on the earth and the other in the sky. Figures, figures; figures, mathematics whatever it is. His mathematics was his power. Besides this, he looked at the good and welfare of the people. He could talk on the tariff if he were here. Do you know it?

Well, he could. I don't know that he would. I see two Cs and two Ws connected with Carroll. Do you know what I mean?

Two Wrights Confused.

And here is Dr. Hyslop's explanation of the errors and confusion:

"When I got the name Wright at the earlier sitting I inquired whether Prof. James had known Carroll D. Wright or any one by the name of Wright and ascertained in reply that he had not known Carroll D. Wright, but had known another Wright who had been a colleague of his in Harvard University. I was thus prepared to understand what the tacit confession of confusion was here. Carroll D. Wright was a master of labor statistics and perhaps statistics generally, so that the allusion here to 'figures' was very pertinent and inquiry showed that Mrs. Chenoweth knew nothing about the fact.

"But the claim of friendship between him and Prof. James was false. Prof. James seems not even to have met him. Apparently the error and confusion was noticed by the control or communicator, as indicated in the reference to two C's and two W's. These pointed to Chauncey Wright who had died long ago and was known to Prof. James and to Carroll D. Wright who was not known to him, but who also died before him. This initial confusion of the two Wrights and their relation to Prof. James continued throughout the sittings, the subconscious of Mrs. Chenoweth always associating Carroll D. Wright with Prof. James as a friend.

"On Nov. 11, Prof. James, alluding to him again, I tried to get a clear indication of which Wright was meant and the answer that it was the one interested in economics identified Carroll D. Wright but not the one that could lay claim to friendship and acquaintenance. Reference was also made to Washington that clearly indicated who was meant. Perhaps not less pertinent were the allusions to his interest in industrial problems and the completion of his last reports."

Here is another incident:

"On the next day he purported to communicate incidents in evidence of identity through G. P. as intermediary. The first thing given was as follows:

C. W. places his hands on the table and says that he thought all the physical phenomena were easily explained by magnetic influence or simple fraud, but he has reversed that opinion. The subtle influence of spirit was not plain to him except as a factor in life. The communication with the dead was unsatisfactory in most instances, but he was not a psychologist, and so did not comprehend what was being done.

"I learned from the family what I did not previously know that Mr. Wright had witnessed psychic phenomena in his early days, having seen table tipping, which is hinted at here by the reference to 'his hands on the table.' But he was not satisfied with the results, and gave up the subject as one in which conclusions could not be assured. He was not a psychologist. He was a religious believer and accepted the existence of spirit, but not communication with the dead. All this was unknown to Mrs. Chenoweth."

Dr. Hyslop then describes various sittings that Dr. Wright's married daughter had with Mrs. Chenoweth, in which the personalities of various deceased relatives of Dr. Wright were accurately described. Here is a sample of dialogue between sitter and medium, in which the medium is communicating what purports to be the attempt of some spirit to establish Dr. Wright's identity:

Now, do you know anything about a little thing that looks like a case? There are several little compartments in it. You know I see almost like wood and little compartments, and up in those compartments are things that I can take up. You know they are little grains of something like round, flat things that, if I dropped them, they would drop down like peas or things like that, like little pebbles, but they are in compartments, as though they are things that he had worked over, and had them to use for something. Do you know anything about this?

(Why, I don't seem to recall. You mean connected with his work?)

Yes, they look like grains, you know, as though they are all separate; they are larger than grains of sand, and they look something like little pills, you know.

(Yes.)

Did he ever study anything where he would have some of those little things in it? He was not a doctor himself was he?

(No.)

Well, do you know if he ever knew a doctor who had these little things?

(Yes, I think he was very fond of an uncle, and studied with him.)

Another of Wright's Peculiarities.

A little later, after some non-evidential talk about the same incidents, allusion was made to a "wooden box where they were in compartments before they were put into other smaller things, given out to the people."

"The very proximate character of this incident," says Dr. Hyslop, "is clear in the daughter's note, which says: 'He studied medicine with an uncle who was a physician, and later was in a drug store for a time. There he was also called doctor.'

"I think almost any one would recognize the description of a physician's case before it was admitted by the sitter, and the coincidence would not naturally be guessed in the life of Carroll D. Wright, which the admission of the sitter makes characteristic of his early life. 'It refers as much to the identity of the uncle as to his own,' though not adequate in either case to determine that identity."

Dr. Hyslop quotes from the record one of the intimate and personal incidents which, he believes, go a long way toward establishing personal identity:

"The next incident is a characteristic of more than usual interest, as it is one that it would be difficult to ascertain in any normal way.

I see another little way. It goes along with his not liking the ceremonial and all that, but anything he dislikes in these. You know white things that go over beds, pillow shams? Well, those things bother him.

(That is very good, very true.)

I never heard any spirit say it before, but suddenly I see a bed. I see something like all fussed up; sometimes when he had to go away and sleep in other people's beds, and it would be as though I like my own bed. If I could be at home in my own bed, no nonsense about shams. The very name is distasteful to him and all this lace business. He is thoroughly a man. He likes comfortable things and pretty things and all that, but give me a bed with pillows.

"The daughter's note on this incident is as follows: 'He was impatient always of fuzzy things on beds and going about as much as he did, often spoke of lace spreads, &c., that bothered him.'"

There follows a long colloquy between sitter and medium concerning a building covered with vines, two tall stone posts at the gateway, a gravel drive, a detached building near at hand, and a visit to this scene in the Fall of the year. The medium says the man whose spirit is seeking to communicate returned from that place to his home and died. No one was able to identify the place, and at another sitting Dr. Hyslop appealed to Dr. Wright to communicate direct and endeavor to locate this scene. The answer came:

The Spirit Answers "Here."

"Well, C. D. W. is here."

Then, in more detail, a group of buildings with a "community of interests" was described. The view from their site included water and boats, shores dotted with houses and cottages, and a long wooden bridge with high girders. Subsequent investigation resulted in the following explanation by Dr. Hyslop:

"When the vine-clad house was mentioned in the automatic writing I had hoped that it would prove a good incident. But no member of the family recognized it as having any meaning at all. The daughter, however, casually remarked that her father had been on the board of the Hackley School at Tarrytown, N. Y. Inquiry immediately showed that it had vines over it, and I then ascertained that Mr. Wright had attended the board meeting of this school in the fall of 1908 a few months before his death, but did not attend the later meeting in January a few weeks before his death.

"The wooden bridge spoken of I could not find in my personal investigations, but the principal writes me that there was such a bridge near the building, but that it was recently removed. There are stone posts at the entrance to the grounds, but there are no vines near them or near the entrance. These are near and behind the chapel and are a very large collection of them, very noticeable to one driving in and up to the school. From points on or near the ground Haverstraw Bay, which is an enlargement of the Hudson River, can be seen, with the mountains beyond, making an extraordinarily fine view. Pleasure boats are numerous on the shores during the Summer season.

"After the long reference to the vine-clad building and indication that it was associated with the end of his life, he turned to some incidents associated with the funeral and, which are, of course, representative of posthumous, or what Mr. Myers called post-terrene, knowledge."

MADERO ARMY ROUTS REBELS IN SOUTH

Blanquet Hems In Campa and Argumendo, Who Harassed Huerta's Rear.

WE HOLD OROZCO'S EX-AID

Enrile, Fleeing Juarez, Held for Extradition for Fraud Under Diaz—His Rebel Captor Slain.

EL PASO, Texas, June 9.—Mexican Consul Lorente received word to-day that the rebel forces of Gen. Campa and Argumendo were routed at Nazas, fifty miles east of Torreon, by Gen. Blanquet and 1,500 federal cavalry, who are said to have the last remnant of the rebels surrounded. The confirmation of this report means the end of the rebel movement toward the rear of Huerta's columns, a harassing expedition that has been causing the Government commander no little worry.

Gen. Huerta was reported to have moved far north of Santa Rosalia to-day.

Gonzales C. Enrile, the deposed financial executive of the revolution, on fleeing to the United States from enemies in the rebel ranks who tried to kill him, was arrested early to-day by C. H. Webster, a Texas ranger, as Enrile crossed the international bridge from Juarez, and is now a prisoner of the United States authorities.

Enrile was once the right-hand man of Orozco, author of a caustic anti-American proclamation, and chief promoter of the present revolution. His arrest was ordered by the Mexican Government, which charges Enrile with embezzlement of funds while Consul under President Diaz at Clifton, Ariz., eighteen months ago. His extradition on this charge would place him at the mercy of the Mexican Government for his political acts.

Enrile handled the funds of the revolution for three months and admittedly made many enemies, finally being repudiated by Gen. Orozco. Weakened by two knife wounds and a bullet in his shoulder received in an encounter with two unknown assassins in the City of Chihuahua three weeks ago, Enrile doubted his physicians and sought medical treatment in the United States. He applied to Marion Letcher, the American Consul in Chihuahua, for safe conduct to the United States, but the latter declared the matter outside his jurisdiction.

After a telegram had been sent announcing his death early yesterday to foil his Juarez enemies, Enrile was placed secretly aboard a train in Chihuahua, arriving in Juarez last night. He would have escaped the rebel officials there, but for the watchfulness of Capt. Carlos Gonzales, chief immigration officer in Juarez. Gonzales arrested Enrile, taking him before Col. José Orozco, head of the garrison, who, knowing the safe conduct issued by his cousin, Gen. Pascual Orozco, the rebel chief, made preparations to execute Enrile. On bended knees the fugitive begged for life, beseeching Col. Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the military leader, to get in telegraphic communication with his son in Chihuahua. The elder Orozco did so, and finally released Enrile. Early to-day Gonzales, who had blocked Enrile's escape, was found dead in a resort with a bullet through his brain.

The death of Gonzales, who was a classmate at Bucknell College of Christy Mathewson of the New York National League pitcher, is unexplained. The general impression is that friends of Enrile caused Gonzales's death, fearing that Gonzales might kill Enrile, despite instructions from rebel headquarters.

"You might as well get Gen. Orozco," said Enrile as Webster led him to jail. "I came only for medical treatment, but if the Mexican Government gets me the revolution has lost its personal friend and supporter."

Enrile talked of his own importance to the rebel cause and expressed the fear that the Madero Government would apprehend him by extradition. He will be held without bond for forty days, pending the arrival of extradition papers from Mexico, when he will have a hearing before a United States Commissioner.

GERARD'S MINE ATTACKED.

He Says Cinco Minas Property Was Well Guarded.

Justice James W. Gerard of the Supreme Court is one of the owners of the Cinco Minas property in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, which was attacked by bandits on Friday. He said yesterday that he felt confident the State authorities would succeed in capturing the men who fought with the guards of the American mine, wounding several of them. The Cinco Minas property is owned by the Marcus Daly estate and Justice Gerard. During the recent disturbances in the district the company has employed a guard of twenty Mexicans, fully armed, to protect its property. Recently the native Chief of Police at the camp was seized by bandits and murdered before the eyes of the American wife of the manager.

The district around the Cinco Minas property is very favorable for bandit operations, as Justice Gerard explained yesterday. The camp is situated about a hundred miles northwest of the large city of Guadalajara, and about fifteen miles from the line of the Southern Pacific road, which is now being constructed down the west coast of Mexico. With the exception of a gap of 125 miles in the rough Territory of Tepic, the road is completed from Guadalajara to the west coast. The country around is full of barrancas, or ravines, which furnish secure hiding places for marauders. At all times there is danger from the bands who ride down to a settlement, loot and kill, and then gallop back to their mountain retreats.

Near the Cinco Minas property is another large mine, El Favor, which is owned by McKeever Brothers of New York. The American manager of this mine was murdered not long ago by bandits. The Cabrera mine, which is very rich in silver and gold, and is owned by an American company, is nearby. The whole distrit is called Hostotitaquillo. Electric power has recently been brought in from a water power generating system a hundred miles away, and all the mines in the territory are now equipped with electrical machinery. The Cinco Minas property is not yet equipped with a mill, but the El Favor mine and another prosperous mine, the Amparo, are already putting out a large product. Many smaller mines in early stages of development are in the same district.

The guards at the Cinco Minas property were armed with rifles and repeating shotguns firing buckshot, and were under command of E. J. Callahan, an ex-Texas ranger, and other Americans. The dispatch yesterday to THE TIMES reported that several of the guards were wounded.

Justice Gerard expressed confidence yesterday in the ability of Gov. Robles Gil to protect American property in the State of Jalisco. This is one of the largest and richest States in Mexico, and all through the Diaz revolution and the present revolt has had a strong government.

"Americans who have interests in Mexico," said Justice Gerard, "can only have patience in the present unsettled condition. They all want Mexico to adjust its own difficulties, just as this country has always done. President Madero and all his family were educated in this country, and they are thoroughgoing business men. American business men have nothing to fear from men of that kind. When the revolution led by Orozco, is completely put down, the States can then turn their attention to the brigands."

Justice Gerard is the President of the Mexico Society of New York. He has not yet received advices from Mexico to show the loss caused by Friday's attack.

MONEY NO OBJECT TO WILEY.

Pure Food Crusader Will Not Reconsider Offer from Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief Chemist, declared to-day that he will not reconsider his refusal of the offer of the City of Boston for his services. The question of salary does not influence him, he said to-day, so that an effort in Boston to make him a larger offer will have no effect. He has binding contracts for the present, he said, which forbid his accepting additional work at this time.

"I feel the deepest sense of honor in the offer from the famous old city," continued Dr. Wiley, "but, most emphatically, the question of salary does not enter into the present consideration."

The dispatches said the offer of $7,500 was $1,500 more than Dr. Samuel H. Durgin, the retiring head, received after years of service.

"My prime reason," Dr. Wiley continued, "for not accepting the offer was that my time is absolutely taken up by contracts from which I cannot ask to be released and which are too heavy for me to carry out in the event I had gone to Boston.

"The work there is of such an important character that a man should devote every atom of his strength and mind to it, and this would preclude my dividing attention with other interests. I now have every bit of work I can do without injury to my health, and it is of such a nature that I cannot drop it."

VOTE STATE'S MONEY TO SENATORS' HEIRS

Precedent Established at 1912 Session in Case of Grady and McCarren.

EXPENSIVE STATE FUNERALS

Burial of Assemblyman Nixon Cost $3,624.52—Senator Raines's Funeral Involved Outlay of $3,451.63.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—The State Senate of 1911-12 established a precedent in voting the State's money to the heirs of two of its members who had died, one while the Senate was in session and the other while the upper house was in adjournment. In each case the sum of $1,200 was voted to the heirs, besides the payment by the State of the dead members' salaries for the entire term for which elected. Besides these sums, the State paid large amounts for the expenses of legislators in attending the funerals.

The two Senators for whose heirs the precedent was established were Patrick H. McCarren of Brooklyn and Thomas F. Grady of New York. The funeral of Mr. McCarren, outside of the $1,200 to the heirs, cost the State $2,451.63, while that of Senator Grady cost the State $1,830.35. There were six funerals in 1912 which cost the State $5,956.73 by acts of the Legislature. Besides the Grady funeral the State paid these sums for the attendance of members on the other five: Assemblyman James Oliver of New York, $1,181.73; Assemblyman Bradford R. Lansing of Rensselaer, $842.45; Clerk of the Assembly Luke F. McHenry of Chittenango, $844.17; Sergeant at Arms James J. McMahon of Albany, $75, and ex-Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa, $203.03.

The most expensive of the legislative funerals in the past decade was that of ex-Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon of Chautauqua, for which the State Controller paid in 1906 the sum of $5,624.52. A special train took the legislative party across the State, and there was no stint placed on expenditures. The following year there was public for the funeral of Senator Henry S. Ambler of Chatham, thirty miles from Albany, the sum of $308.90.

During the year 1904 there occurred the funeral of Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett, Ontario, costing $3,425.73, and that of Assemblyman William G. Hastings of Orange, $2,356.36, while that of ex-Gov. Frank W. Higgins cost $2,343. Two other Assemblymen received less attention than their fellows. They were William J. Donohue of Kings, for whose funeral $425.75 was expended, and M. C. Stanley of New York, for whose burial $379.07 was paid. That same year for the funeral of ex-Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville $111.80 was expended.

In 1910 to send the legislators to the funeral of United States T. C. Platt at Owego entailed an outlay of $462.50, while in the same year Senator John Raines was buried with the State's aid at a cost of $3,451.63.

If you never put your foot in it you have missed something!

In what? Why, an Interwoven Sock, of course. There's no other sock like it. *Thin*, sheer, gauzy—yet it *wears*, because *every* wear-point is wear-proofed—toe, heel, sole and ankle—by the new Interwoven method. Silk-lisles, 25c, 35c, 50c; Pure Thread Silk, 50c—at your dealer's.

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White Shoes

with competent courteous salespeople to give prompt and intelligent service.

For Men		For Women	
High and Low Cut Shoes $3 to $8		Button	$3 to $9
		Lace	4 to 7
For Children		Pumps	3 to 8
Button and Lace, also Oxfords and Pumps $1.50 to $6		Colonials	3 to 8
		Oxfords	2 to 6

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Our Summer Delivery Service to the Seaside and Other Resorts Is Now in Operation.

In New York's Shopping Center

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Tuesday, June 11!

German-American Day is a Simpson Crawford Co. appreciation of the cordial support we have from the German-American Residents of New York as well as a tribute to the distinguished visitors.

Tuesday, June 11

10:30 A. M. to Noon. Concert of German Music in the Store Rotunda. 2:30 P. M. Grand Concert By Nahan Franko's Complete Orchestra of 20 pieces and the Apollo Quartette from the Winter Garden, Berlin.

The officers and crew of the German Fleet, as well as the German-American residents of New York, are invited to be our guests on Tuesday, June 11, at the celebration of the German-American Day.

Begins Today!

Men's Semi-Annual

Choice-of-the-House Sale!

$15 Choice of the Beautiful Suits from the Famous House of Kuppenheimer and other well-known makers. Choice of all $25 to $35 Dress Suits, Tuxedos, Overcoats, Norfolk Suits, Business Suits or Raincoats. $15

Doesn't sound reasonable at first glance, but it's the very livest kind of live wire merchandising.

A case where we lose money to make money.

We can't carry these clothes over—we must have fresh stock each season. 2d Second Floor.

We have made a fair profit on what we have sold.

This once-in-six-months sale clears our stock at one sweep and makes new friends by the hundreds.

This year we carried a large stock, and we carried a better grade of clothing.

That means a greater opportunity than usual—probably $75,000 worth of fine clothing—not a suit reserved.

The Facts in a Nutshell

All of the famous House of Kuppenheimer $25 to $35 Suits—now, $15

All Dress Suits and Tuxedo Suits—now..... $15

All Norfolk Jacket Suits..... $15

All Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, formerly $25 to $35—now..... $15

English Suits, 2-piece Suits, 3-piece Suits, Silk-lined Suits, half-lined Suits and full-lined Suits, or quarter-lined Suits—now..... $15

Sale Begins This Morning at 8:30 o'Clock

with 100 expert salesmen to serve you. None C. O. D., or by telephone or mail order. None reserved, none exchanged, and alterations charged for. First come first served.

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Women's Dresses and Tailormade Suits

in the latest models and most desirable materials

At Greatly Reduced Prices, including

One Piece Dresses of Linen,	at $50.00
Suits of Linen,	" 45.00
Riding Habits of Linen,	" 33.50

DRESSMAKING SALONS — THIRD FLOOR

For Wednesday, an Unusually Important Sale is being arranged of

Exclusive Styles in

Women's Midsummer Apparel

comprising

Dresses of Lingerie, Batiste, Net, Voiles, Novelty Cotton Materials, Ratine and Linens, Tailored Suits of Linen, Ramie and Terry Cloth, also Washable Skirts all of which will be offered

At Extraordinarily Low Prices

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DRY AIR COLD STORAGE OF

Furs, Fur-lined Garments and Oriental Rugs

In accordance with the most approved methods, with Insurance against Theft or damage by Moth and Fire, at very low rates, also

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Special Concessions in Prices for Altering or Repairing Furs during the Summer. Lace Curtains Cleaned at Moderate Cost and stored free of charge. Estimates submitted and articles called for upon request.

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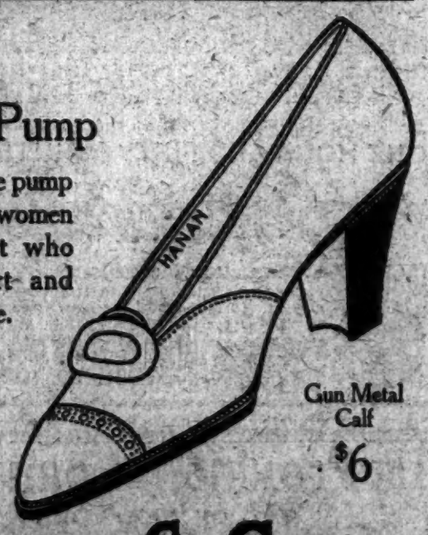

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Six Broadway Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St. — Broadway, cor. Canal St.
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1023 Broadway, near 23d St. — 207 B'way, near Duane St.
In Brooklyn at 360 Fulton Street

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

EVERY stitch, every detail in the making of the Martin & Martin Hand-Sewed Shoe is as carefully and conscientiously worked out as if for *your* individual last.

Carefully selected, highest quality, flawless skins, long time tanning process, hand skiving and sewing.

In fact, a Hand process throughout the making, which can only result in producing a *perfect shoe*. We invite your comparisons. $7 upwards.

Our Oxford Ties fit with a snugness at the ankle that can only be produced by Hand methods.

Custom department in connection.

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To emphasize the special values at $25 now.

At that price alone we've over 20 distinct styles of youths' suits—all in attractive Summer patterns.

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For slim men—32 to 35 chesters.

For our big friends—48 to 54 chest.

Better equipped than ever this year.

Extra large sizes in clothing, hats, shoes, socks, shirts, collars—even bathing suits.

Everything for outdoor sport—canoes, cameras, golf clubs, tennis rackets.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
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Pacific Coast and Return
$95.50
Lackawanna Railroad
Ticket Offices: Broadway, Corner 42nd St., 28th St., Howard St. and Wall St.

MEN OF VOTING AGE NUMBER 26,999,151

Foreign Born in the Minority as a Whole, but Have a Majority in the Cities.

2,836,773 IN THIS STATE

Half of Whom Are In New York City —About One-Fourth Not Yet Naturalized.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—A preliminary statement of the male population 21 years of age and over distributed according to color, nativity, and parentage, for each State as a total and for each of its cities of over 25,000 inhabitants, as shown by the returns of the thirteenth census, taken as of April 15, 1910, has just been issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. The statistics were prepared under the direction of William C. Hunt, chief statistician for population in the Census Bureau.

Distinction is made in the statement between white males of native and foreign birth, respectively, and also for the native white with respect to parentage. Those having both parents native of the United States are classed as of native parentage; those having either both parents born abroad or one parent native and one parent born abroad are classed as of foreign or mixed parentage. Foreign-born white males who have been naturalized are also separately classified.

The potential voting strength of each State and city is expressed by the number of its males 21 years of age and over, excluding the foreign born who have not become naturalized, but by this is not meant the actual number of voters. It represents, rather, the number of males who from the standpoint of age alone are eligible to vote, aside from any qualifications based upon education, length of residence, or considerations of a like nature imposed by the National or State Government.

There are in all 229 cities which had in 1910 more than 25,000 inhabitants, with an aggregate population of 28,542,816. These cities together contained in 1910 a total of 9,004,422 males of voting age, or 31.5 per cent. of their combined population. For continental United States as a whole, males of voting age numbered 26,999,151, and constituted 29.4 per cent. of the entire population (91,972,266) in 1910.

Of the whole number of males of voting age in the 229 cities taken together, native whites of native parentage number 2,900,244, or 32.2 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,040,907, or 22.7 per cent.; foreign-born whites, naturalized, 1,557,795, or 17.3 per cent.; foreign-born whites, not naturalized, 1,930,816, or 21.4 per cent.; negroes, 519,444, or 5.8 per cent.

The equivalent numbers and percentages for continental United States as a whole are: Native whites of native parentage, 13,211,781, or 48.9 per cent.; native whites of foreign or mixed parentage, 4,498,966, or 16.7 per cent.; foreign-born whites, naturalized, 3,035,323, or 11.2 per cent.; foreign-born whites, not naturalized, 3,611,275, or 13.4 per cent.; negroes, 2,459,327, or 9.1 per cent.

The 9,004,422 males of voting age in the cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants constitute almost one-third of the entire number of males of voting age in the United States. In the case, however, of native whites of native parentage the males of voting age in these cities constitute only 22 per cent. of the total for the United States, while for native whites of foreign or mixed parentage the proportion is 45.4 per cent., for naturalized foreign-born whites 51.3 per cent., and for foreign-born whites not naturalized 53.5 per cent. For negroes the percentage is 21.1.

There are twenty-five principal cities in Massachusetts which together have 646,783 males of voting age, out of a total for the State of 1,021,069. The twenty-one cities in New York together have 1,922,500 males of voting age, out of a total for that State of 2,836,773, and of these 1,433,740 are in New York City alone. Of the other large cities Chicago has 700,590 males of voting age; Philadelphia 468,573, St. Louis 221,013, Boston 208,121, Cleveland 177,236, Pittsburgh 166,424, and Baltimore 163,554.

The following table shows the males of voting age in the principal cities of New York:

City—	Total Males 21 and Over.	Native White.—Native or Mixed Parentage.	Native White.—Foreign Parentage.
New York, total	2,836,773	906,494	623,566
Albany	32,000	11,959	11,435
Amsterdam	9,501	3,631	1,739
Auburn	11,949	4,875	3,060
Binghamton	15,686	9,460	2,644
Buffalo	128,133	30,517	40,446
Elmira	11,991	6,588	2,705
Jamestown	10,023	3,201	1,747
Kingston	7,538	3,789	2,003
Mount Vernon	8,854	3,840	2,136
New Rochelle	5,942	2,534	1,939
New York	1,433,740	229,963	338,611
Manhattan	727,709	99,114	142,087
Bronx	126,935	19,547	37,256
Brooklyn	470,390	80,752	122,157
Queens	82,373	16,724	26,206
Richmond	26,500	7,323	6,905
Newburg	8,471	3,923	2,108
Niagara Falls	10,353	2,397	2,078
Poughkeepsie	8,962	4,374	1,966
Rochester	69,564	20,467	21,665
Schenectady	25,073	10,490	4,877
Syracuse	44,712	17,377	11,980
Troy	32,462	14,007	7,663
Utica	22,879	8,902	6,800
Watertown	8,584	4,077	1,673
Yonkers	28,533	5,464	8,215

City—	Foreign-Born White.—Naturalized.	Foreign-Born White.—Not Naturalized.
New York, total	502,083	716,940
Albany	4,827	5,395
Amsterdam	1,808	2,883
Auburn	1,748	2,045
Binghamton	1,900	2,650
Buffalo	29,109	25,828
Elmira	1,048	846
Jamestown	2,741	2,294
Kingston	955	632
Mount Vernon	1,900	1,662
New Rochelle	1,060	1,021
New York	315,091	510,772
Manhattan	148,847	312,499
Bronx	35,188	36,488
Brooklyn	109,109	139,444
Queens	21,019	17,231
Richmond	5,927	6,048
Newburg	1,126	1,116
Niagara Falls	2,062	3,673
Poughkeepsie	994	1,128
Rochester	19,003	14,064
Schenectady	3,850	5,109
Syracuse	7,936	7,908
Troy	4,388	2,196
Utica	4,326	5,013
Watertown	1,060	1,748
Yonkers	5,625	6,086

Here is a similar table for New Jersey:

City—	Total Males 21 and Over.	Native White.—Native or Mixed Parentage.	Native White.—Foreign Parentage.
New Jersey, total	774,702	281,990	159,626
Atlantic City	15,626	7,050	1,748
Bayonne	16,483	2,748	3,396
Camden	36,256	14,174	6,050
East Orange	9,764	5,106	2,152
Elizabeth	22,606	4,979	5,488
Hoboken	22,320	8,138	5,589
Jersey City	80,866	17,236	23,574
Newark	103,254	34,586	25,988
Orange	9,496	2,010	2,078
Passaic	14,024	1,861	1,961
Paterson	36,878	7,115	9,046
Perth Amboy	9,994	1,416	1,316
Trenton	21,208	11,629	5,479
West Hoboken	10,273	1,279	2,774

City—	Foreign-Born White.—Naturalized.	Foreign-Born White.—Not Naturalized.
New Jersey, total	128,438	161,210
Atlantic City	1,170	1,826
Bayonne	3,564	6,745
Camden	5,961	4,856
East Orange	1,157	892
Elizabeth	5,086	6,677
Hoboken	5,796	7,766
Jersey City	16,659	21,151
Newark	21,427	28,247
Orange	1,922	1,838
Passaic	9,067	7,965
Paterson	9,817	10,366
Perth Amboy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton	5,353	7,685
West Hoboken	2,906	3,272

Three Killed on the Way to Church.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 9.—F. E. Zimmer, a farmer of Evans's Mills and his wife and their daughter, Ruth, were killed and another daughter was badly injured when the surrey in which they were driving to church to-day was struck by a train at a crossing in Evans's Mills. A young son of the family, who also was in the rig, escaped uninjured. This is the second family that has been practically wiped out at this crossing with the last few years.

PARCELS POST BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS

Senator Bourne Works Out a Plan That Is Indorsed by the Postmaster General.

EFFECT ON COST OF LIVING

Hitchcock Thinks It Will Enable Farmers to Market Produce Cheaper —Postage Based on Distance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—For the first time in the efforts to pass a genuine Parcels Post bill there now appears to be well-understood co-operation between the Post Office Department and the Senate Post Office Committee, whose Chairman is Senator Jonathan Bourne, and there is expectation that the measure will be passed this session.

Senator Bourne has confined himself unremittingly for months to work on the parcels post question, and has brought out a plan that has received the indorsement of not only the Postmaster General, but of all his subordinates who are skilled men in the practical details of mail transportation. Some of the ideas embraced in the Bourne bill are those of subordinates in the Post Office Department, but the general scope and practical completeness of the bill have resulted from the thoroughly scientific and businesslike investigations of Senator Bourne and his committee.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has submitted a formal report to the Senate recommending the passage of the measure. In commenting on the bill to-day he pointed out its principal features as follows:

"It provides for a general parcel post service throughout the United States and its several territories and possessions, excepting the Philippine Islands. It provides also for a special parcel post on rural routes and in the letter carrier systems of cities and towns. It consolidates the third and fourth classes of mail matter, a reform long advocated by the department, and raises the weight limit to eleven pounds, which is the limit for the international parcel post. Articles as large as seventy-two inches in combined length and girth will be carried provided they are not perishable within the period required for delivery and are not calculated to do damage in transit.

"The rate to be charged for articles carried in the rural route service and city carrier service will be 5 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and 1 cent for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. This rate applies to matter mailed at a Post Office from which a rural route starts for delivery on such route, or mailed at any point on such route for delivery elsewhere, or on the route or at the office from which the route start, or on any other rural route starting from the same office; it applies also to matter mailed at a city carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery in the same city by letter carriers, or mailed at any office for local delivery.

"For the general parcel post service, which covers all mail transportation other than local delivery in the rural route and city carrier services, graduated rates are provided, based on distance.

"Six zones of distance are provided by the bill, the first having a radial distance of 50 miles from the point of mailing. The second includes the area lying between 50 and 200 miles, the third that between 200 and 500 miles, the fourth that between 500 and 1,000 miles, the fifth that between 1,000 and 2,000 miles, and the sixth distances beyond 2,000 miles. The rate for delivery within the first zone is 5 cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound, and 2 cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound. The rates increase for each additional zone until in the sixth zone they reach a maximum of 12 cents a pound, which is the rate now charged in the international parcel post.

"In order that the distance of a given office of destination from the office of mailing may be readily determined, the country is divided into units of area thirty miles square, each unit being identical with a quarter of the area formed by the intersecting parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. Each of these units of area is numbered, and all the Post Offices in a given unit receive the same number.

"A chart showing the relation to each Post Office of the units area forming the several zones is prepared for the use of that office, with a key that gives the numbering of the Post Offices, so that they may be promptly located in their proper unit of area and the distance instantly ascertained by reference to the chart. In this manner the method of fixing charges is made comparatively easy, greatly simplifying the handling of the service in this regard.

"The bill provides that the rate of postage on third-class matter weighing not more than four ounces shall be 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce. In view of the consolidation of the two classes, this rate will apply to mail matter formerly belonging to the fourth class as well as that belonging to the third class.

"It is believed that the enactment of the proposed parcel post bill will materially aid in solving the high cost of living problem, because it will bring the producer and consumer into closer proximity. The rural route service will enable the farmer to send to the town each morning the fresh products of his truck farm or garden and at the same time obtain quickly the small articles he desires to purchase from city stores. This will mean not only a great saving, but will stimulate a larger and more varied production and trade. It will have the effect of bringing more closely together in their commercial and social relations the people of the country and of the city.

"Under the low and carefully graduated scale of postage rates fixed for the several areas, buying and selling by mail orders will be increased, while the production of all classes of merchandise and the growing of farm and garden products will be greatly stimulated."

HOSPITAL DEATH SUSPICIOUS

Complying with a request made on Saturday night to the police in the Fifth Street station by Joseph Kopf of 182 Stanton Street, that the death of his 7-year-old son Abraham, in a White Plains hospital early Saturday morning be investigated, Coroner's Physician Lehane performed an autopsy on the body yesterday, and reported that death was caused by blood poisoning from a stab wound in the neck.

The wound, Dr. Lehane said, was inflicted two or three days before death. The certificate of death, he said, was signed by a physician of the institution, and gave the cause of death as tuberculosis. The father reported to the police that his son had been a patient in the hospital for more than a year, and was suffering, when taken there, from abscesses on the body and legs.

The body was removed on Saturday afternoon from the hospital to the home of Kopf's sister, Mrs. Brenner, 59 Seventh Street. There it was examined by Kopf, who told the police in the Fifth Street Station that he had found black and blue marks on the neck.

The Coroners' Office was notified, and Detectives Allen and Clare were assigned to the case. Coroner Holtzhauser ordered the body removed to the Morgue, and an autopsy was performed. Dr. Lehane said last night that the autopsy revealed the fact that the boy had been stabbed, a few days before he died, in the right side of the neck, the blade of a sharp instrument severing tissues and veins. Blood poisoning, Dr. Lehane said, followed and caused death.

Kopf, after discovering the black and blue spots on the body, called in Dr. Benjamin Block of 79 St. Mark's Place. The physician on Saturday night informed the police in the Fifth Street Station that in his opinion death was not due to abscesses from which the boy was suffering when taken to the institution.

According to Kopf and Dr. Lehane, the boy died in the White Plains Hospital. At that institution it was denied last night that the boy died there.

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For the man who wants a speedy, powerful car, low and rakish in lines, this Alco can be made into a semi-racing roadster.

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Cole 1911 fore-door touring car; Cole 1911 forpedo toy tonneau; both in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted; easy terms if desired. Colt-Stratton Company, Broadway, at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES sacrificed; runabout and touring cars; fully equipped; condition guaranteed perfect; can be bought for cash or installments; these cars are worth your consideration. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

For sale, 1911 Velie, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped; 40 H. P.; nearly new; owner needs money. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Oldsmobile touring seven-passenger, late 1911; fully equipped; sell $1,200; good as new; talk quick. Owner, D 148 Times.

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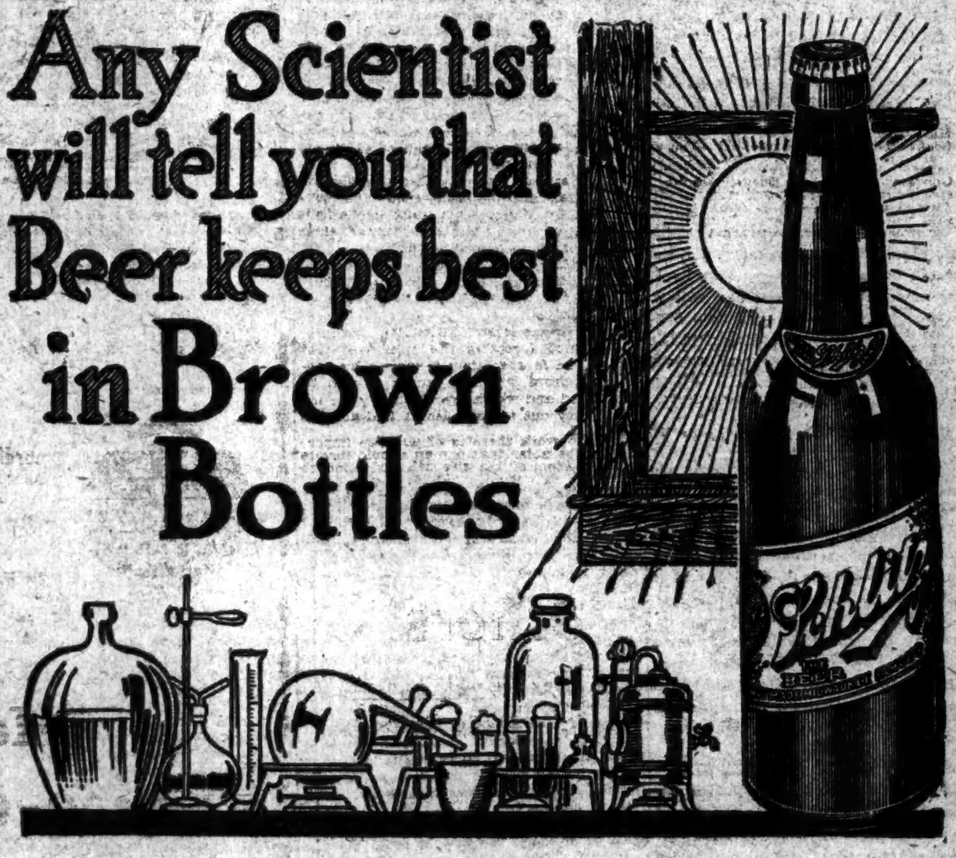

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1912.

UNSCRUPULOUS AND INCOMPETENT.

The hearings in the contest cases before the Republican National Committee disclose unmistakably a plot to buy the Presidency for THEODORE ROOSEVELT. It has failed because of the utter incapacity of his miserable agents. Had their skill been equal to their, and his, unprincipled audacity, if instead of being wretched palterers in chicane and corruption they had been competent in crime, men thoroughly schooled in the higher branches of political villainy, the picture now presented to the eyes of the Nation in Chicago might have been very different. Mr. ROOSEVELT'S buyers and herders of delegates and his organizers of contests were ill-chosen for their tasks. His contests fail, every one of them, and they are seen to be based on such brazen impostures that even his own friends and supporters in the committee are unable to conceal their weariness and disgust.

But the plot stands revealed. While Mr. ROOSEVELT was raising his audiences in the North to the pitch of frenzy, the silent workers in the South, with ample means for their campaign of conveying and converting, were everywhere astir. The crowd round the soapbox in New Jersey yelled, the needy colored brother in Alabama or in Florida advanced to the proffered, well-filled hand, and they called it a Nation in revolt against the bosses. But while the consenting beneficiary of these dirty doings complacently receives at Oyster Bay professors of social uplift come to consult him about good works, the winnowers are at work in Chicago and the chaff the gentlemen have brought to the mill is scattered down the wind.

The intention and design to buy the Presidency have been made clear. It is but too clear, also, that had the plot succeeded, the chief person in interest would have taken the purchased nomination without a scruple. Is he not now prating about "theft" as he sees property upon which he had laid lawless hand confirmed to its rightful owner? But failure in crime does not exculpate. Intent is the essence in this case, and that is proved in the sight of all men. The adaptation of the means to the end was never more ridiculously miscalculated, but that is not even a palliation. It only adds contempt to reprobation. The country has never before seen a foray upon the Presidency undertaken with such unscrupulousness and such incapacity. Is it too much to hope that the amazing revelation may give some at least of the poor befooled people in revolt a truer view of the character of their great deliverer?

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In another column we publish an interesting letter from a gentleman connected with the School of History in the University of Texas. He wishes to know why THE TIMES "pleads so eloquently for the Republican Party," and remarks that, though a Republican himself, he "cannot feel that the country is going to smash even if the Republican Party does."

THE TIMES has "pleaded for the Republican Party" recently only in so far as that party has been menaced with disruption by forces which, we believe, would, if they should prevail, work great harm with the body politic. It has sought to arouse the men of sense and conscience in the party to a realization of the peril to which the party, with the country, is exposed. We have tried from time to time, as occasion offered, to do the same service to the Democratic Party, when, for much the same reasons, it seemed to need it. In the one case, as in the other, our motive, so far as we may be trusted to define it, was not a desire for the advantage of either party, but a profound interest in the welfare of the Nation. We are not greatly concerned with the prospect that the Republican Party as an organization may suffer defeat at the polls, but we certainly are very much concerned with the possible effect of the reckless and insatiate demagogy that has lately threatened it.

Our correspondent thinks that "there will probably always be two leading parties of almost equal political strength in American politics." That is a consummation rationally to be wished, but the grounds of his opinion are not obvious. Historical analogy is not very trustworthy, but it so happens that for more than 50 of our 125 years of national existence since the adoption of the Constitution one party was in an almost hopeless minority, and for 40 other years the other was in nearly the same condition. Periods of transition, though inevitable, are likely to be confused and perilous. The present one is peculiarly so because the Republican Party is being rent by the personal ambition of a gifted and cunning leader, appealing almost wholly to a spirit of blind discontent. The tendency is marked not toward the replacement of one strong and capable party by another, but toward the turbulent strife of factions. That is not good for the country; it is bad, and THE TIMES deems it its duty to resist the tendency, with all the influence it may possess, in whatever party may be exposed to it.

NO PARK ENCROACHMENT.

Public Service Commissioner WILLCOX, who served this city some years as Park Commissioner, knows much from experience of the persistence of plans to invade Central Park. The argument from precedent is the favorite one of Park invaders. Every recent scheme to build in Central Park has been supported by the example of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The law authorizing this encroachment was enacted in the era of the Tweed ring, and while the public has become reconciled to the presence of the beautiful building on land which should never have been built upon, there is no disposition to permit the repetition of this error. Mr. WILLCOX pointed out in a statement published in THE SUNDAY TIMES that if the transfer of the Lenox Library to Central Park is permitted it may be used as a strong argument in favor of reconstructing there the Madison Square Garden when that building is removed from its present site.

No more buildings must be permitted in Central Park. The Municipal Art Commission should be made to feel the force of public opinion in this matter before it takes up the Frick-Stover proposal at its meeting tomorrow.

A BRITISH-GERMAN ENTENTE.

When the replacement of Count WOLFF-METTERNICH, German Ambassador at London, by Baron MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN was announced, it was given out that it was a move in the interest of an understanding between Germany and Great Britain. Events have since made it clear that Count METTERNICH was not released because of any laxness in working for such an understanding, but because in his own words: "After years of work, which was not always quite easy, comes the time when one yearns for repose." And in the speech delivered on the eve of his departure from London, he foreshadowed with a good deal of clearness the task of his successor in these hopeful sentences:

> I retire from my post the more willingly in that, as I confidently believe, I hand over to my successor an easier task than that which fell to my lot. The moment is auspicious. Unless all signs are deceptive, an impulse for reconciliation and peaceful neighborliness is passing through the two great peoples, the English and the German. Here is a fruitful field for statesmanship, and it will repay the toil of noble minds to pursue its cultivation. It was my task to prepare. I hope and trust that it may be vouchsafed to my successor to see the ripening of the fruits.

Here is a distinct implication that while the outgoing Ambassador has labored successfully to prevent war, often amid trying and perilous conditions, the work of the new Ambassador may be to lay the foundations of peace and friendship under conditions much more favorable.

How will it be done? One way much discussed, we fear, will be found impracticable. Neither nation in the present situation in Europe will consent to reduce its armament. Germany for many years will deem it needful to maintain the strongest army in the world and Great Britain the strongest navy. The most that can be expected is that terms might be reached which would justify the two nations in suspending additions to their respective forces. The real point of difficulty lies in the policy that each may pursue in the use of these forces. It is toward this that the work of diplomacy will be directed.

On the negative side, it does not seem that the task should be hopeless or even very discouraging. The basis of the irritation that undoubtedly exists in each nation is a suspicion that the purpose of the other is aggressive, and this suspicion breeds in each a half-unconscious desire to strike the first blow. If the two Governments could reach a clear agreement that neither would take the aggressive, or failing that, if each could give the other a sincere assurance to the same effect, the greatest peril to the peace of the world would, for a long time at least, be removed.

Back of this phase of the relations of the two nations, however, lies another matter more concrete, in some respects more difficult to deal with, and of the greatest importance. A feeling exists in Germany amounting to a conviction that Great Britain is willfully opposing that expansion, commercial and political, which is the cherished aim of the German Nation. This aim is not only legitimate but inevitable. It is the natural outcome of the remarkable traits of the German character and intellect. It has been pursued with great energy and skill, and with a degree of success unprecedented in modern history. It will not be, and simply can not be, abandoned voluntarily by the Germans. You might as well ask them to go back to their life in the forest and fields which TACITUS describes. The question for the British and German Governments to solve is how to provide for legitimate and inevitable German expansion without dangerous friction between the two nations.

The chief difficulty that arises is the fact that expansion, political and commercial, has already gone so far in the case of Great Britain that the field for Germany is relatively restricted. That, however, should be recognized by the statesmen of Great Britain as a reason why the greatest practicable freedom should be conceded to Germany within that field. It is fortunate that in the matter of trade the present Government of Great Britain holds to the sound principle of free exchange, and can see that where German commerce goes and the open door is maintained gain will follow for all nations. In the matter of political expansion the problem is more thorny. But since the problem really is whether agreement or ultimate war is the more advantageous to all concerned, its solution should not be beyond the powers of sound statesmanship. It is a matter for congratulation that there is a disposition on both sides to approach it in the interest of "reconciliation and peaceful neighborliness."

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

The movement of American troops to Cuba does not signify intervention. It is the duty of our Government to render such help as may be needed to the Government of Cuba in the protection of life and property. The indications are that the Cubans, who are thoroughly aroused to the peril of their situation, will be able now to suppress the rebellion which threatens the stability of the republic without much, if any aid from the United States other than the restraining influence of the presence of American soldiers and marines on Cuban soil.

If intervention is found necessary, if the Cubans are compelled a second time to ask the United States to take charge of their affairs and restore order, it does not follow that our troops will not be withdrawn after order is restored. We are not aware of any desire of the American people to possess Cuba. The individual opinion of any American citizen in this matter, whatever office he may fill or may have filled, counts for no more than the opinion of one man.

We sincerely hope, however, that intervention will be unnecessary, and the present outlook encourages that hope. The race riots in Havana are serious, to be sure, but the Government's ability to quell such local outbreaks is not to be doubted as yet. Senator NELSON of Minnesota intimated in a speech introducing a resolution on Saturday that the negro revolt had been financed and otherwise encouraged in this country. It is not news that there are mischiefmakers here who have been working more or less in the dark for the annexation of Cuba. But Senator NELSON made the same charge about the Orozco rebellion in Mexico, and it is difficult to see what advantage to any Americans could accrue from that. In the circumstances, Mr. NELSON'S assertion does not carry conviction with it. In any case we are quite sure that Cuban intervention will never be brought about by such means.

THE WARSHIPS TO BE BUILT.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has wisely restored to the Naval Appropriation bill the provision for building two new dreadnoughts this year. These warships will be of 30,000 tons displacement and carry ten 14-inch guns. They are to cost not more than $7,425,000 each. Other amendments made by the Senate Committee to the House bill are commendable.

The restoration of the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral in a navy the size of ours is desirable. The House provision forbidding the Government to purchase powder was doubtless well meant, but if the supply of powder manufactured by the Government should be accidentally cut off in time of trouble the law would be ignored as a matter of course. Therefore the provision has been removed. Powder will not be bought if the supply from the Government's factory is adequate.

The House majority has been so severely condemned for its mistaken attempt to block the development of our navy, which would soon fall to fifth place among the navies of the world if at least two new ships were not built every year, that it is not likely that the Senate's amendments will be hotly contested now. The two new dreadnoughts are needed, and the amount by which the Senate amendments have increased the year's appropriation for the navy, $15,062,537, seems inconsiderable in comparison with the huge sum of the people's money voted for service pensions.

MR. J. K. TAYLOR'S RETIREMENT.

The retirement of Mr. JAMES KNOX TAYLOR from the position of Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department after fifteen years of excellent service is greatly regretted. Mr. TAYLOR was appointed to succeed the late Mr. W. M. AIKEN after having passed a civil service examination, and has administered the affairs of his office with zeal, integrity, and admirable comprehension of its requirements. Coincident with the retirement of Mr. TAYLOR is the repeal of the Tarnsey act of 1893, effected by a clause in the Sundry Civil bill inserted by the House Democrats in their pursuit of false economy.

The Tarnsey act provided for competitions for important public buildings under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Supervising Architect. It instituted a new era in Federal architecture. The various Federal buildings, which were often a source of public regret if not of shame, (instance the Mullet New York Post Office now to be removed,) have been greatly improved throughout the country. Results of the competitions have been the New York Custom House, the Cleveland Federal Building, the Baltimore Custom House, the Denver Post Office, the San Francisco Custom House, and other public buildings of a fine type.

The work of Mr. TAYLOR has been exacting, and has been performed with large ability. His successor will find it difficult to live up to the standard of excellence he has maintained, especially with the Tarnsey act suppressed by an economical Congress which cares but little for art and architecture.

New York's contribution to the fund for the relief of the Mississippi Flood sufferers was substantially increased on Saturday by the sum of $6,210 collected through the Stock Exchange. But New York is expected to give much more, as the amount thus far received from all sources by the various relief committees in the flooded districts does not nearly meet the immediate requirements, and support or partial support will be needed by many thousands of persons for months to come. Various benefit entertainments have been arranged for the cause, but the fund must depend largely on individual contributions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Piling Up Slander on Slander.

Certain prominent anti-vivisectionists recently drew up, and certain other prominent persons, who think themselves anti-vivisectionists because they hate cruelty to animals, guilelessly signed, a document accusing Dr. HIDEYO NOGUCHI, a biologist and pathologist of world-wide reputation, of subjecting helpless hospital patients to a particularly dangerous and repulsive infection. This indictment was drawn by taking a published article by Dr. NOGUCHI himself and, by deliberately misstating some of the things he wrote and as deliberately suppressing others, creating among the ignorant and thoughtless the impression that this man of beneficent genius was an inhuman monster spreading loathsome diseases in the name of science.

Nothing worse than this was ever done by the would-be suppressors of animal experimentation, and it seemed as if nothing more despicable could be done, even by those most reckless of public enemies. That difficult task, however, has been not only attempted, but accomplished, by Life, a weekly paper which not infrequently justifies its existence by being amusing. For Life, though perfectly well aware that the accusations against Dr. NOGUCHI were instantly answered and absolutely refuted—that he had done nothing even remotely resembling what he was charged with doing, but had, on the contrary, made in a perfectly legitimate way a highly important contribution to the diagnostic side of medicine—succeeds in adding to the crime it committed when it supported his miserable slanderers.

Not only does Life refuse to Dr. NOGUCHI the poor reparation of an apology, not only does it refrain even from mentioning the utter downfall of the anti-vivisection case against him, but it in effect repeats the charges in a cynical and sneering pretense of wonder that a man who uses mice and monkeys in the study of pathological conditions should deem it necessary or worth while to "deny hotly" that he had been guilty of "inoculating 146 persons with a virulent blood disease."

This passes even the anti-vivisection limit of decency. To put the truth more accurately, it sets a new standard of anti-vivisection indecency and must fill with despairing jealousy even the most expert of the rival calumniators in a group that contains no tyros in the making and distributing of lies.

A Compromise as to Fee Splitting.

While in convention at Atlantic City the American Medical Association composed, discussed, and adopted a new "code of ethics" for the guidance of its members in their dealings as professional men with the public and with each other. While much longer than the Hippocratic oath, which served the doctors—such of them as observed it—fairly well for so many centuries, it differs in essentials but little. In detail, however, the new "Principles of Medical Ethics" recognize the vast extensions of the healing art and the existence of conditions unknown of old.

Notable among the changes is that which has produced the medical specialist in all his varieties and the consequent frequent necessity for the "general practitioner" to transfer patients to the care of men who know, or are supposed to know, more about one narrowly limited domain of medicine than any man can possibly know about all of its now almost numberless divisions. Particularly interesting to the public is the part of the new code devoted to that hotly debated subject, the paying of commissions to physicians by surgeons, commonly referred to as "fee splitting." Here is the law as now laid down:

> It is detrimental to the public good and degrading to the profession, and, therefore, unprofessional, to give or to receive a commission or to divide a fee for medical advice or surgical treatment, unless the patient or his next friend is fully informed as to the terms of the transaction. The patient should be made to realize that a proper fee should be paid the family physician for the service he renders in determining the surgical or medical treatment suited to the condition, and in advising concerning those best qualified to render any special service that may be required by the patient.

Had that paragraph ended with the word "treatment" it would have been, a good many people in as well as out of the medical profession will believe, quite long enough. It would then have expressed, and fully, the conviction of many eminent doctors and surgeons, and of many others who would only claim to be honestly and scrupulously devoted to the interests of their patients. As it stands it is an evident compromise, and indicates that the fee splitters have become so numerous that some sort of a concession had to be made to them.

One can only rejoice that the secret payment of commissions has been declared officially to be a professional crime. That the thing can be done openly to any great extent is at least dubious, for it will take much courage for any doctor to avow that financial benefit to himself comes from the man to whom he sends his patients. Of course the thing could be done quite honestly, but temptation lies that way.

Classroom Criticism of Professors.

A correspondent who expressed his ideas with a facility and vivacity possessed by few who would sign their letters to the editor with the word "Soph" made on this page Saturday the dreadful accusation that there be university professors, or at least university instructors, who are capable of "marking" a student, not in just appraisement of scholarly abilities and achievements, but to punish the pupil for knowing more than his teacher.

This charge, though dreadful, is not unbelievable, for instructors, and even professors, are not so high above ordinary humanity as never to be influenced by private resentments, personal prejudices, and the desire to get even for humiliations suffered at the hands of classroom critics. Indeed, a teacher would be altogether inhuman if he did not let his markings be influenced when he thought or knew that a boy made a point of seeking and utilizing opportunities to catch him in one of the little errors and inaccuracies of which even the wisest is guilty now and then. Lowering the rank of such a boy might be fully justified on the ground of his grossly bad manners.

Our correspondent insisted that the students whose wrongs he rehearsed were justified in their persistent criticism of their instructors because the latter were incompetent. That, too, is possible. Undergraduates are not the best of judges of a teacher's merit, but neither are they the worst, and the chances are that they are much more often right than wrong in liking and respecting one of their overlords and in disliking and despising another.

As to the cases to which "Soph" referred we can have no opinion, but what he wrote was at least enough to start a Faculty investigation if those at whom he was aiming, as seems likely, can be recognized from his lively description.

PROSPECT PARK INVADED.

Brooklynite Asks Why Site Was Given to New Library.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the sharp agitation raised against any further usurpation of Central Park by public buildings, it is entertaining to see Brooklyn giving her finest bit of park corner—at Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway—to a new library, and without any noticeable public outcry. The architects who have been staggering in their attempts to create a "Brooklyn Beautiful" have protested against this outrage, which destroys the finest vista in the town, but Brooklyn was evidently too divided between preparations for the Sunday school parade and the amateur circus at Bay Ridge to hear them. The Brooklyn Public Library might have been satisfied with some of the waste lands which dodge assessments under the guise of park lands for its new central building, but for some unknown reason it chose the most prominent corner at the most prominent entrance of Prospect Park, a site hopelessly out of consonance with any architectural scheme for the development of the plaza.

I asked an old Brooklynite about these things. He admitted that the site of the new library was a blunder that would come into the faces of future generations, let alone the bald theft of fine park lands.

"But, my dear boy," he protested, "you don't understand. It is delightfully Brooklyn—so different from Manhattan. It is typically Brooklyn."

And I, for my part, must confess that I do not understand. EDWARD HUNGERFORD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 7, 1912.

REPUBLICAN PARTY'S INTEGRITY

Why Should It Not "Go to Smash" for a Season?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has long been classed as an independent paper rather than an organ of either of the two great parties, and frequently—to the gratification of its many admirers—it takes exception to policies and proceedings on the part of both of them. Why, then, does a paper with as enviable a reputation for that kind of disinterestedness plead so eloquently for the Republican Party? What if that party does meet with its downfall in November? The undersigned is himself a Republican, but he cannot feel that the country is going to smash even if the Republican Party does.

There will probably always be two leading parties of almost equal political strength in American politics, and the paralysis of the Republican Party or even its nominal extinction can hardly mark more than a temporary stage in our political history, somewhat analogous, indeed, to the situation of the Democratic Party after it was rent by the silver issue. And even though that latter party was fourteen years in recovering—quite a needless length of time, by the way—it has at last managed to marshal its forces, and has now a unique opportunity of meeting the popular wishes and justifying a reward.

How, then, does the salvation of the country or its institutions hinge upon the staying power or even the integrity of the Republican Party? Indeed, somehow in the new era of popular rule lately furthered by the primary innovation the country would seem further than ever removed from the danger of tyranny. Now, by a process of elimination we may yet get a really good President. T. W. RIKER.

University of Texas, June 5, 1912.

"The Maker's Name."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bill 16,844, referred to in your editorial Saturday, entitled "The Maker's Name," was introduced in the House of Representatives Jan. 4, 1912, by Mr. Campbell of Kansas. Six days later the New York Board of Trade and Transportation directed its Committee on Legislation to explain to a committee of Congress the bad effect such a law would have. The result was, we have understood, that the idea of applying it to anything but food products was soon abandoned. Then the uselessness and injustice of applying it to food products became apparent. Later we suggested that the principle embodied in New York State's new weights and measures law (Chapter 81, Laws of 1912,) "would cover all public requirements; that, viz., the name appearing on the container or label, together with the marking as to contents, "shall be deemed to constitute a guarantee." It was so manifest that such guarantee was all that the public needs that we are assured the bill will not be passed.

FRANK S. GARDNER,
Secretary New York Board of Trade and Transportation.
New York, June 8, 1912.

Would Embargo Meat Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the packers are still exporting meat out of this country, and particularly to England, in large quantities, and if the packers are selling their meats in the English markets for less than they are selling them for in this country, I think an embargo should be placed upon the exporting of meat to the extent of a tax which would be prohibitory. D. C. IMBODEN.

New York, June 6, 1912.

WOMEN MAYORS IN KANSAS.

The Late Mrs. Lowman Was the Second of Twenty-five.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An item in this morning's paper referring to the death of Mrs. Mary D. Lowman says she was "the first woman to be elected Mayor of an American town." This is not quite correct, as Mrs. Lowman was the second woman to hold that office in this country. The "History of Woman Suffrage," written in 1900, refers to women Mayors as follows:

> About twenty-five women have been elected to the office of Mayor in Kansas. In several instances the entire Board of Aldermen have been women. The business record of these women has been invariably good, and their industrious efforts to improve sanitation, schools, sidewalks, and to advance the other interests of their town, have been generously seconded and aided by the men of their community. Among the most prominent of the women Mayors were Mrs. Mary D. Lowman of Oskaloosa, Mrs. Minnie D. Morgan of Cottonwood Falls, and Mrs. Antoinette Haskell of Gaylord. Mrs. Lowman, the second woman to be elected, conducted a great work in improving the conditions of the municipality morally and physically.
>
> She held her office two terms with entire boards of women Aldermen, and refused to serve a third term, saying that she and her boards had accomplished the work they set out to do. They retired with much honor and esteem, having made a creditable amount of street improvements and left the Treasury with more money than they found in it. Mrs. Morgan is editor with her husband of a Republican newspaper, an officer in the Woman's State Press Association, and holds high official position in the Woman's Relief Corps. Mrs. Haskell is the wife of a prominent lawyer and politician. She held the office of Mayor for two terms, and the last time her Board of Aldermen were women. Her administration of municipal affairs was so satisfactory that she was besought to accept a third term, but declined.

CAROLINE I. REILLY,
Chairman, National Woman Suffrage Press Committee.
New York, June 7, 1912.

A $200,000 FEE.

John Martin So Terms the Proposed Fund for Miss Strachan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The proposal, over which you are righteously indignant, to solicit from the women teachers of New York City a fund of $200,000 for Miss Grace Strachan for her services in securing increases of salary for women, accompanied by vengeful decreases for men, may be viewed in another way.

Why should not the recipients of an extra $3,000,000 a year pay some commission to their leader? Without her leadership their claims would not have been conceded. Under her skillful political guidance they, the voteless women, whipped, the voting men to a frazzle. They lobbied at Albany so potently that every member of the Black Horse Cavalry, every man who declared to fellow-members that he would not vote for lucrative measures till he got his share, was more enthusiastic for the Salary bill than for any other legislation. The bill was passed at midnight with a hurrah under the false representation that the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education both desired it—a trick easily played, since, so far as can be ascertained, no member of the Legislature had read through the salary schedules and conditions which were so gayly written into the City Charter. The women had outwitted the Board of Education, so that members who had voted for their schedules merely to shunt the disagreeable duty on to the Board of Estimate and to put that body in a hole, were unable later, when the bluff was called, to kill the measure. The women have terrorized officials until, to-day, few dare mention their claims except "with bated breath and whispering humbleness." Under the pretense of bringing peace to the schools they deluded powerful members of the Board of Education into recanting long-cherished opinions and into establishing a condition which those members now confess is one of worse strife, dissatisfaction, and confusion than ever existed before.

And all this generalship not worth $200,000! Why, Sir, that would be less than 6 per cent. of one year's gains. Domestic servants would pay more to an employment agency. Why should a brutal Board of Education baffle generous impulses? And this is only the preliminary skirmish. The fighting chiefs of the feminine revolt will be content with nothing short of the capture of every position in the school system from City Superintendent down to substitute teacher—a consummation, I am authoritatively informed, already attained in Idaho. To-day the end of men's services in the elementary schools is in sight. At the latest examination, in consequence of the reductions of salary, only eleven qualified instead of from fifty to eighty as in previous years. Men are deserting the training schools.

It is useless to show that a modicum of masculine influence is good for the children. What matter the children in such a contest? The defenders of the children are only a corporal's guard. The children cannot give banquets, cannot send bouquets to susceptible officials, cannot pay fat fees to lawyers (who happen, oddly enough, also to be legislators.) Why should the children be considered?

JOHN MARTIN.

Stapleton, S. I., June 5, 1912.

The Demagogue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a well-known psychological fact that the prestige and power that some men possess paralyze the critical faculties of their supporters. This prestige seems to have a hypnotic influence upon unthinking people. The undercurrent of discontent and agitation that exists among the laboring classes in all business enterprises is not altogether the result of our economic conditions, although it must be admitted that this discontent is to a large extent caused by the greed of our corporations, and the monopolistic tendencies of the times, resulting in its inequality of opportunity.

This agitation and discontent is greatly stimulated and aggravated by artificial means through the demagogue in public life going up and down the country putting forth his false theories of government and quack remedies, which are taken up and carried forward by the ignorant and unthinking masses.

JULES ORMONT.

New York, June 6, 1912.

Extortionate Expressage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Friday I expressed from Greenwich, Conn., to Seabright, N. J., two packages, both of which, together, weighed fifty-three pounds. The company charged me $2.16. Now on the same day, by using my commutation tickets, it was possible for me to travel from Greenwich, Conn., to Seabright, N. J., for 66 cents, this including my trolley fare from the Grand Central Station to the pier.

The express company actually charges ten times the proportionate passenger rate for the transmission of an express package. This charge is made on a delayed delivery, and on top of this excessive charge and poor service the company seeks to protect itself against all possible liability for damage it might do.

OTTOMAR H. VAN NORDEN.

New York, June 8, 1912.

Carlyle on the Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is not the following Carlylian quotation apposite in its relation to the present remarkable Presidential contest?

> Under the sky is no uglier spectacle than two men with clenched teeth and hell-fire eyes, hacking one another's flesh; converting precious living bodies and priceless living souls into nameless masses of putrescence, useful only for turnip manure. How did a chivalry ever come out of that; how anything that was not hideous, scandalous, infernal?

X.

New York, June 8, 1912.

"Pogoniats."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg the liberty of stating to THE TIMES that "pogoniate" had me guessing. Nor would Webster, even unabridged, succor me in my extremity. But Stormonth gave me "pogon," (the beard,) and though he relates its especial significance to botany, I am now content in the knowledge of what was meant—that the majority of the ruffians under notice are virtually no more than sharers, and as yet not yet shavers. See?

J. W. R.

New York, June 7, 1912.

UNTERMYER INVITES CRITICS TO TESTIFY

Counsel to Committee Investigating Money Trust Anxious to Examine Anonymous Detractors.

HE WRITES TO VANDERLIP

Lawyer Tells Chairman of Clearing House Committee Investigators Are Anxious to Hear All Sides.

Members of the Clearing House Association who have criticised in anonymous interviews testimony adduced on Friday before the Congressional Committee which is investigating the Money Trust were challenged yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, the committee's counsel, to appear before the committee at its next session on Tuesday and testify about the matters they have discussed. The challenge is contained in a letter which Mr. Untermyer wrote to Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the committee of the Clearing House Association. The letter follows:

Frank A. Vanderlip, Esq., Scarborough, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I observe from last evening's and this morning's newspapers very full and circumstantial reports distributed through The Associated Press and otherwise of interviews with anonymous members of the Clearing House Committee, in which these unnamed gentlemen take issue with the sworn testimony of Messrs. Jones, Hewitt, and Beekman and with certain statements contained in the letter of Mr. Hugh Kelly, now deceased, as adduced before the Committee on Banking and Currency on Friday last.

I am instructed by the Chairman of the committee to write you as Chairman of the Committee of the Clearing House Association that if these undisclosed gentlemen who take this irresponsible method of trying their side of the case in the newspapers, as against the sworn testimony of witnesses, care to disclose their identity, the committee will be pleased to hear them at the next session of Tuesday morning next at 11 o'clock, in Room 328 of the Customs House.

The committee is above all things anxious in the performance of the legitimate functions of the inquiry to elicit the truth, and will gladly welcome the testimony of every one who can contribute to that result.

The committee desires above all things that the inquiry shall be judicial and impartial in the last degree and that no injustice shall be done. To that end it is prepared at all times to accept all testimony that may be offered from every responsible direction bearing upon any question under investigation. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
Of Counsel to Committee.

Mr. Untermyer wrote the letter after a conference with Representative Pujo, Chairman of the committee, at Mr. Untermyer's home, Greystone, Yonkers.

MANNISH GIRLS A MENACE.

Christian Endeavor Founder Sees in Them Danger to Civilization.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 9.—The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the World's Christian Endeavor Union, to-day denounced the lack of spiritual training received by the girl graduate of modern times as a tendency toward the destruction of the best traditions of womanhood.

"I believe that women should be physically perfect, and that sound bodies should be developed with sound minds," said Dr. Clark. "No one can minimize the importance of careful training along these lines, but infinitely more important is the growth of the same spiritual strength that our grandmothers and mothers gave to the upbuilding of civilization.

"Mannish manners, uncouth, and often almost vulgar speech seem to have become the characterizing peculiarity of the modern college girl. The modern education of women is rapidly working toward the elimination of the gentle, spiritual and altogether lovable type of womanhood that has enobled manhood and been the greatest of all civilizing factors in the history of the world.

"Physical and intellectual development are necessary, but when both become so important in the education of women that all other womanly attainments are forgotten, we may well be alarmed for the future of our homes and institutions. The slang of the college girl of to-day and her affectation of mannish manners of speech and dress are abominable."

MAKING POSTERITY PAY

For New State Roads That Speedily Wear Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of an editorial article on "Roads of Low First Cost" you say:

> The road builders of this State have not looked far enough into the future. Already many of the new roads built under the $50,000,000 appropriation have been practically destroyed, and the cost of maintenance of the rest amounts annually to a large percentage of their first cost.

If the road builders failed to look far enough into the future the legislators certainly did not, for the immense sum of $50,000,000 which is so rapidly being spent for roads that wear out in a few years has been raised by the sale of bonds running for fifty years. This is looking into the future with a vengeance—a veritable mortgaging of posterity seldom equaled in all the reckless financing which has been done by American States and cities.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of issuing state bonds for local highway construction, certainly all sane public economists will agree that the life of the bonds for any public work ought not to exceed the life of the works themselves.

It seems pertinent to inquire whether the proposed second $50,000,000 loan is also to be for fifty years.

M. N. BAKER, Associate Editor,
The Engineering News.
New York, June 8, 1912.

A Change of Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The humors of the suffrage campaign compensate a little for its wearisome platitudes and repetitions. Mrs. Blatch, "cooing as gently as any sucking dove," must make the gentlemen at Albany rub their eyes, if any of them chance to see her motherly effusion in your issue of Sunday last.

The irate lady who so belabored them last Winter has suffered a "sea change." Indeed, no longer ago than the date of the California primaries her voice rang across the continent in tones not characterized by patience, calling upon the women of California to vote for Roosevelt, to destroy from the face of the earth their enemy Taft. Poor Mr. Taft, who had done all that he could for them except march in their parade!

Nothing could be funnier, unless perhaps the spectacle of the Rev. Anna Shaw preaching the doctrine of universal peace!

MRS. WILLIAM FORBE SCOTT.

Yonkers, N. Y., June 7, 1912.

A CONTINGENCY.

If by some chance the fluctuating feelings
Of voters of the Grand Old Party brand
Should set aside, despite his strong appealings,
The present head of this our happy land;
If they should give us in his stead another,
A Colonel, who in other, sweeter days,
Was wont to call this head his friend and brother,
And fill the people with his constant praise;
Say, on the day of his inauguration,
When both of them must drive the Avenue
Between the White House and the halls of legislation,
Will they drive in one carriage then, or two?

W. J. LAMPTON.

OLYMPIC TEAM CUT FOR LACK OF FUNDS

American Committee Needs $25,000 to Send All Point Winners to Stockholm.

EXPENSES WILL BE $135,000

Try-Out Meets Help Much and Col. Robert M. Thompson's Offer Is Still Open.

The absolute necessity for more funds for the support of the American Olympic team is clearly indicated by the quasi-official announcement that the make-up of the aggregation will be without the services of a number of men whose competitive qualities warrant their selection by the committee, unless the fund is materially increased, and by an amount which should be at least $25,000.

That the team which is expected to prove victorious next month in Stockholm promises to be smaller than originally intended is mainly due to the lukewarmness of many who should step up to the "Captain's office," according to one of the committee.

Ninety thousand dollars is the total amount available at the present time, which came to the committee in the shape of subscriptions and gate money, which probaly includes the "gate" of Saturday at the Cambridge Stadium. Forty-five thousand dollars is the accumulated amount of the sale of reservations on the Finland, the ship chartered by the committee for the transportation of the competitive forces in which the hopes of the United States are centred.

"There is strength in numbers" is the slogan of the athletic devotees who are patriotically giving up their time and money to the furtherance of American success at the fifth Olympic games. Not a few members of the Selection Committee, however, deplore the lack of numbers, while admitting the strength of those who stand out as the accepted best of the various sections of the union in which try-outs have been held for the purpose of getting a more accurate line on the abilities of those who are expected to add to the American supremacy established in former Olympic meets.

In many circles there is an impression that the coming invasion will be made by a band of track and field men solely. That this is wrong is evidenced by the fact that the team will be most representative of the sports of the States. There will be riflemen, revolver experts, trap shooters, cyclists, swimmers, wrestlers, gymnasts, tennis players, fencers, and those engaged in the horse riding competitions, as well as the track men and an oarsman.

In almost every game the governing associations of the sports named have contributed as best they could to aiding the cause, but it is asserted in some quarters that had not the announcement been made some time since to the effect that Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the American Olympic Committee, would stand behind the committee financially, no matter what the amount needed, there would have been a more general and a larger subscription.

While Col. Thompson has clearly shown that he meant every word he said in his generous offer, his fellow-members on the committee feel that he should not be expected to shoulder a responsibility which is clearly not a one-man affair, but a matter of National moment and one which every citizen should feel obligated to support.

The prospects of American success, which were most forcibly brought to the attention of probably 20,000 persons last Saturday by the wonderful ability displayed by most of the nominations, does not lure the members of the committee to become absolutely assured that such a state of affairs will obtain abroad just because of the wonderful performance in nearly every department in track and field work.

Statistics show that fully 50 per cent. of the men who have journeyed to previous Olympic Games "have gone bad"—that is, that travel and climate have worked havoc with their competitive pretensions. Therefore, the reason, as given by the committee, for the seeming large number of men who must engage in the invasion if it is to be as successful as anticipated.

It is estimated that at least 150 men will constitute the entire competitive forces. Of this number more than two-fifths will be engaged in other sports than track and field. As there are twenty-five events in which the track men will participate and in which there can be little doubling up by the contestants, it can readily be seen that with the number of men it is now possible to send very few defections will be possible without really endangering the chances of victory.

It has been found that men who had never been shown to be brilliant performers, but who were considered as second or third string men, have been among the most valuable to former teams. Harry Hawkins, going back to the 1900 sports in Athens, Paul Pilgrim is remembered. He was almost forced on the team, but proved his worth by running "better than he knew" in the 400 meters and 800 meters, both of which he won, after the first-string men had all but "blown up."

The committee is afraid that the lack of funds may fail to bring to life another Pilgrim—some runner or athlete who, if the fund were sufficient, would be taken, but who, because of the financial stringency and lack of support of the team by the public, will have to remain at home.

Up to date the money subscribed would not take a representative team to Stockholm on the Finland or any other similar craft, and the plea of the committee is for $25,000, which would enable it to close up the reservation end of the matter, and take up the proposition of sending enough men to make success sure.

It is generally conceded that the scheme of taking the athletes to Stockholm on the Finland is a most admirable one. They at once escape the need for changing from steamer to train several times before Stockholm can be reached, and are at once under the eyes of those in charge of the team. The handling of 150 athletes is not to be considered a light task, according to one of the committee, who has been through the work on several occasions.

On board ship the men will not be harassed by having to select food usually nominated on the menu of an ocean liner, but will have the diet prescribed by the coach, Mike Murphy, and Manager Halpin. They will have one entire dining saloon to themselves, with another to be used by those who will make the trip in order to be with the men and assure them of their support.

On shipboard the men will continue such work as outlined by the coach. A running track has been fixed up; shot putting places arranged for, and an improvised swimming pool placed in which the men named for that sport can take their exercise.

Mrs. Virginia C. S. Hall to Wed.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Mrs. Virginia Carey Smith Hall of 51 West Forty-eighth Street, Bayonne, daughter of the late A. Carey Smith, yacht designer, to Eugene Worman Bolling of Bayonne.

Sothern and Marlowe to Aid Actors' Fund.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will close their regular season of thirty-three weeks in Shakespearean repertoire at the Teck Theatre, Buffalo, next Saturday evening. On Monday evening they will give a single performance of "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Broadway Theatre for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have given a special performance for the benefit of the fund every season since they joined forces. The sale of seats will begin at the Broadway Theatre this morning.

SILVER SET FOR THE REID.

Descendants of Commodore Reid Make a Gift to the Torpedo Boat.

The U. S. torpedo boat destroyer Reid, flagboat of Lieutenant Commander John S. Doddridge, commanding the First Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Boat Flotilla, is the first vessel of her type to be presented with a silver service. Battleships, cruisers, and gunboats are all remembered by the States and cities after which they are named, but the torpedo boats, which perpetuate the names of men famous in the naval history of the United States had always been overlooked until yesterday, when the descendants of Commodore Samuel Chester Reid, U. S. N., presented to the destroyer a copy of the silver service presented to Commodore Reid by the citizens of New York City in 1815.

The service consists of a large bowl and two elaborately engraved goblets. About fifteen of Commodores Reid's descendants were present at the presentation of the service, which was accepted for the Navy Department by Lieutenant Commander Doddridge. Ensigns David F. Ducey and H. T. Markland, the junior officers of the Reid were the only other naval officers present. A luncheon followed the presentation.

Commodore Reid for whom the destroyer, one of the fastest in the world, was named, was one of the most famous of all the naval officers in the war of 1912. After the war he came to New York as Port Warden. He established the Sandy Hook Lightship, recognized the American pilot system, and perfected the signal telegraph. H eplanned the present American flag, adopted in 1818, providing for thirteen permanent stripes, the stars increasing in number with the admission of new States. Commodore Reid died in 1861.

The Reid will sail from New York for Newport to-day where twenty of the fastest torpedo boats in the navy are being assembled for a speed endurance test on the 19th of this month. On that day the vessels will steam for eight hours in the open sea and some of the fastest and most exciting steaming in the history of the American Navy is expected.

BURNED IN HER CRIB.

Neighbor Saved 3 of Mrs. Schwartz's Children, but Did Not See Baby.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Schwartz left their four small children in their ground floor apartment in the six-story tenement at 445 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday morning and went to their grocery store a few blocks further along the street. Three of the children—7-year-old Philip, 4-year-old Sadie, and 2-year-old Rose—were sleeping in a rear bedroom. The 9-months-old baby Rebecca lay in the front parlor in a crib.

While the parents were gone neighbors and passersby noticed flames and smoke issuing from the open windows of the apartment. Knowing that Mrs. Schwartz was away, Miss Rose Friedman ran down stairs from the third floor and into the smoke-filled apartment through the unlocked door of the kitchen. She roused the three children in the bedroom and carried them out into the street.

Policeman Schumway of the Morrisania Station meantime turned in an alarm which brought Battalion Chief Callahan and all the fire apparatus of the district. It took the firemen about twenty minutes to put out the flames in the Schwartz apartment, and no one knew that the 9-months-old baby was in a crib in the blazing front room until Mrs. Schwartz came running back from her grocery.

Mrs. Schwartz tried to force her way into the burning room, but was restrained by the firemen. The baby was found burned to death in the charred crib. When she learned this Mrs. Schwartz fainted. She was revived by Dr. Eddy of Lincoln Hospital, whose services were also required for the three rescued children and for Miss Friedman, all of whom had inhaled a great deal of smoke. The fire was confined to the Schwartz apartment, to which $200 damage was done.

The fire is believed to have been started by a lighted match carelessly thrown into the open front window by a passing smoker in the street.

NURSERY MAIDS STRIKE.

Seven Walk Out When Miss Howard Resigns from Infants' Hospital.

Miss Louise T. Howard, whose administration of the Nursery and Infants' Hospital, at 460 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was severely criticised during the trial of Winifred Ankers for murder, has resigned from that institution. No information about the reason for this step could be learned at the institution, where it was said only that the resignation had been presented last Wednesday, and that it was promptly accepted by the Board of Managers.

When Miss Howard left the hospital at noon on Thursday seven nursery maids who were employed in the hospital under her charge walked out of the institution. Their action was a surprise to the Board of Managers. There were twenty sick infants in the nursery at the time, and the walk-out of the nursery maids left the management shorthanded. Their places were soon filled.

Miss J. E. Donohue, a graduate nurse, has been put in Miss Howard's place.

At the trial of Winifred Ankers the State failed to make out a case against her, and she was acquitted. There is another indictment for murder growing out of the deaths of ten babies at the institution from poison last February, but in view of her recent acquittal it is likely that the second indictment will be dismissed. She is now out on $2,000 bail pending the disposition of the other indictment.

Garden Roof Opens To-night.

The remodeled roof garden at Madison Square Garden will open for the season this evening, after a week's delay. The dancing pavilion, which is to be a feature of the roof, has been made entirely fireproof. Around the pavilion, which is to the centre of the roof, a grove of bay trees, palms, and flowering plants has been arranged, and the whole is to be lighted with festoons of colored lights.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frederick McKay, manager of Blanche Ring, will sail for Europe on the Mauretania to-morrow, to remain abroad until August, when rehearsals of "The Wall Street Girl" will begin, preparatory to Miss Ring's second season in the piece.

Wilton Lackaye has been engaged to play the role of Bill Sikes in Liebler & Co.'s revival of "Oliver Twist" on tour next season. Nat C. Goodwin will again be seen as Fagin, Merle Doro as Oliver, and Constance Collier as Nancy. Mr. Lackaye's engagement marks his return to the Liebler management, under which he appeared in "The Battle."

The Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Company, now appearing in "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Casino Theatre under the management of the Shuberts and William A. Brady, will begin a tour to the Pacific Coast immediately after the close of the engagement at the Casino. The company will present "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "The Pirates of Penzance," and "Patience."

Winona Winter has been engaged by Cohan & Harris for a leading role in one of their new musical comedy productions next season. Miss Winter has been with Julian Mitinge in "The Fascinating Widow" this season.

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TO MOVE ITS WARDS INTO COTTAGE HOMES

Exodus from Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's Old Quarters Begins To-day.

COTTAGE MOTHERS GO FIRST

They Will Get New Quarters in Westchester County Ready to Receive 1,000 Children.

To-day will mark the beginning of the end of the sojourn of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society in its headquarters of nearly a quarter of a century in this city, and within a week the institution will have been transplanted completely into its new model home of many cottages in Pleasantville, Westchester County. The 1,000 children of the home have been looking forward for many months to the move and planning in advance their communal life in the new quarters in the open country.

This morning the vanguard of the exodus will start from the old home when the twenty cottage mothers who are hereafter to guide the lives of the children at Pleasantville will leave the city to take up their permanent residence in the new cottages. With them will go four domestic science teachers. The children will follow them on June 24. Meantime the cottage mothers and teachers will be trying out in a practical way the theories of administration they have been studying for many months and adapting their previous methods to the new conditions in the country.

There the institution has been provided with sixteen fine new concrete cottages, three school buildings, including a technical school for boys, and one for girls, a Superintendent's cottage, power house, storage house, laundry building, and infirmary. The whole plant is valued at about $900,000. The grounds have been beautifully laid out and are equipped with all modern improvements, including an ample water supply of more than 250,000 gallons of water a day, and a sewerage system and sewage disposal plant which has been pronounced by experts as one of the most complete of its kind in the State.

Even in its old home the institution was to a very great extent operated and conducted by the children themselves, organized into two remarkably efficient republics, with a complete working system of civic self-government, under the maturer guidance of the Superintendent, Dr. Ludwig Bernstein.

The Boys' and Girls' Republics will continue under the new conditions, and the constitution of each has been so modified as to adapt the rules of the republic to the new environment and necessarily altered methods of living in separate cottages. For many months the entire institution has been in a state of excitement with eagerness to put the new experiment to actual test.

During all those months, too, there has been a careful selection of cottage mothers, consisting in large part of collegebred young women from all parts of the country, and a systematic training of these cottage mothers in the new administrative duties that will be required of them. Each mother will have from thirty to forty children under her care in a cottage.

Only about 500 children will be taken to the new cottages at first, a similar number being kept as at present, in board in private families in this city until still more housing facilities can be provided in the new home.

The present home of the society is at 150th and 151st Streets and Broadway. Before the erection of the existing building at 150th Street the institution was housed in the old Cyrus Field mansion, which had stood there for more than a century, and which, when remodeled, was made to serve as a northern wing of the home, as it still does. The buildings and site recently have been sold to real estate flippers, and the former, it is believed, very shortly will be torn down to make room for large modern apartment buildings.

One of the most liberal contributors to the funds of the institution has been its President, Adolph Lewisohn. Samuel D. Levy is its Vice President, and among those who have been closely affiliated with it are Jacob H. Schiff, Edward Lauterbach, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Robert S. Lansburgh, Henry Wollman, and Arthur Sachs.

ARBITRATION BOARD NAMED.

Will Act Upon Differences Between Engineers and Eastern Railroads.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The board of arbitration to settle the differences between the railroads east of Chicago and their engineers, which a few weeks ago threatened a serious strike, has been appointed by Chief Justice White, Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, and Judge Knapp of the Commerce Court.

The board is composed of Oscar Straus, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The American Review of Reviews; Otto Eidlitz, former Chairman of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York; Frederick N. Judson, lawyer of St. Louis; Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and P. H. Morrissey, former President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Messrs. Willard and Morrissey were named as members of the board by the railroads and engineers, respectively.

The issues affect fifty railroads, including the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio, east of Chicago and north of the Ohio River. About 25,000 engineers are directly concerned. Had a strike been declared more than 100,000 additional train employes, it is said, would have been indirectly affected.

The parties were brought together through mediation under the Erdman act, which resulted in an agreement to arbitrate. The demands of the men are for a standard wage in the entire eastern territory. The firemen of these systems have presented similar demands, but no action has yet been taken by the companies.

HOME SAVED FOR CRIPPLES.

New Water Supply Insures Future of Blythdale Institution.

A score of young children, all happy at the prospect of getting away from the heat of New York, went to the Blythdale Home for Crippled Children at Hawthorne, Westchester County, yesterday, where they will stay until October or later if they care to. The home is now equipped so that it can stay open throughout the year.

Two years ago the Directors decided to abandon the home because of the scarcity of water there, but Jacob Erlich of this city volunteered his services as an engineer and soon found water enough for all needs, including fire protection. The new supply comes from two artesian wells. Those who support the home include Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Edgar Hellman, Mrs. Jacob Loeb, Mrs. S. Neustadt, Otto S. Kahn, and Paul Warburg.

Water Route to Boston Open To-day.

The all-water route to Boston will open to-day with the sailing of the Bunker Hill from New York and the Massachusetts from Boston for this port. C. H. Taylor, Traffic Manager of the Eastern Steamship Company, said yesterday that the two steamships had been painted white and the saloons moved from the lower to the main decks. Both vessels will burn oil for fuel.

TO PRESERVE GAELIC LORE.

Roosevelt Becomes Honorary Chairman of Literaure Association.

The Gaelic League announced yesterday that the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan, an envoy of the league in this country, had within the last few days received such encouragement in his efforts to arouse in this country a pratical interest in the movement to save old Irish manuscripts from going to waste in museums and libraries that he would stay here a month or so longer to direct the activities of a new organization that has resulted from his mission here. This organization is known as the Gaelic Literature Association, and it replaces the old title of Gaelic Alliance, which, it was thought, did not adequately define the purposes of the movement. Theodore Roosevelt has accepted the post of Honorary President and also is one of the directors of the organization, which will be a practical ally in this country of the international agitatiton to save for posterity the great bulk of Celtic learning hidden away in museums and other places. Col. Roosevelt, the league officers say, is not alone in aiding Father O'Flanagan. Presidents of colleges and universities, scientists, judges, priests, prelates, and men prominent in every walk of life have rallied to the support of the movement by association with the Gaelic Literature Association, they declare.

This list of officers was completed on Saturday and made public yesterday: Honorary President, Theodore Roosevelt; Director, the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan. Advisory Board—Hudson Maxim, Theodore Roosevelt, Martin J. Keogh, the Rev. John C. Cavanaugh, Douglas Hyde, and Edward A. Rumely. Father Cavanaugh is President of Notre Dame University. The first activity of the new organization, it is said, will be the opening of a public campaign in every large city in the country. Within the next ten days headquarters will be opened in upper Broadway or Fifth Avenue, from which scores of men and women will go forth to explain the purposes of the campaign in every section of the city by means of personal visits and conferences. At the headquarters will be competent students of the Celtic literature and exhibits of what the revival has accomplished already.

Among those prominently identified with the movement are John D. Crimmins, Justices Dowling, Giegerich, Goff, Keogh, and Delany, Col. Louis D. Conley, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. D. J. McMahon, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. W. G. Murphy, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. McKenna, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. McGean, William Michael Byrne, Anthony N. Brady, James Byrne, George J. Gillespie, James B. Regan, Andrew Shipman, the Very Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet.

MARRIED BY A BLUNDER.

Greenwich Pair Encountered a Justice, Though Looking for Priest.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 9.—Anna Marano and Antonio Calanzo were married by Justice of the Peace Stephen L. Radford yesterday by an error, so they declare, and the Justice cannot untie the knot, although he was urged to do so when the error was discovered.

The bride is 20 and the bridegroom is 21 years old. They applied to Town Clerk Wellstood for a license. The clerk said he gave them one, explaining that they should give it to the priest. He says the bridegroom then asked if he couldn't be married right away. Justice Radford was present, and he obliged them by performing the legal services. Then the couple visited the Rev. Father Ryan at St. Mary's rectory.

They asked to be married, and when Father Ryan inquired for the license they showed him a marriage certificate. The priest accompanied them back to Town Clerk Wellstood, who showed the marriage return of the Justice. The Clerk was asked to issue another license, so they could be remarried by the priest. It was a knotty problem, and he evaded it saying the bride was under age and her parents were not present to give their consent. Justice Radford was willing to return the $2 marriage fee, but he could not untie the marriage knot. The question was next referred to Town Attorney Wright, but he said he could do nothing. The pair were finally told that they were married for keeps, and that, after doing penance as provided by the Church they would be recognized as married by State and Church.

PLAN NEW JEWISH HOSPITAL.

Russian and Polish Federation Buys Land in 113th Street.

At the opening meeting of the two days' session of the fourth annual convention of the Federation of Russian and Polish Jews, held yesterday in Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street, Samuel Kanrich, the President, announced that the federation would within the year erect a hospital in this city to cost $150,000. Title to property at 113th Street and Lexington Avenue passed to the hospital authorities within the last few days.

The hospital will be known as the Beth David. It will be eight stories high, built of brick, stone trimmed. The federation has 175 lodges in and near this city and 20,000 members. The speakers were Judge Leonard A. Snitkin, the Rev. J. L. Magnes, Samuel Dorf, Grand Master of the Order of Brith Abraham; Morris Kaufman, and Abraham Rosenberg.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

The Savoie and the St. Louis Bring Many Transatlantic Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers were:

SAVOIE (Havre)—H. J. Burchard, Mrs. J. Cpsel, Albert Dumarest, Miss M. Dumarest, H. V. Dunham, E. Fuller, Mrs. H. L. Ivers, M. J. Ortolan, M. S. A. Pratt, Mrs. F. Stewart, Capt. A. Sartres, M. H. Rode, Mrs. L. L. Hoyt, D. D. Diaz, Albe Cruveiller, M. Le Breton, Georges Philip, Mrs. L. Martin.

ST. LOUIS (Southampton)—Mrs. Stevenson Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bial, Miss M. Cheney, Mrs. J. R. Cummings, T. G. Dickson, Mrs. W. Ellis, Miss V. Hammond, F. B. Harris, Miss Marguerite Hill, Miss Amy Hutchinson, F. Johnson, F. A. Kennedy, Miss E. G. Luke, Miss Florence Macmillan, A. G. Mather, Guy Parker, Mrs. Arthur Phillips, Mrs. F. C. Poucher, Miss Mildred F. Roberts, Miss Edith C. Rogers, Miss Ella M. Rogers, J. Moylan Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Whitaker, Miss Lucy M. White.

Guatemala Returns Knox's Visit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Dr. Don Luis Herrarte, Secretary of State of Guatemala, arrived here to-day, as the accredited envoy of President Cabrera, to return the courtesy of the visit of Secretary of State Knox to his country last March. Guatemala is the first of the Latin-American republics to return Secretary Knox's visit.

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SERANG, PARK ELAND, CURED OF THE BLUES

Snyder Makes the Unhappy Animal Work for His Daily Food.

A PINWHEEL CALMS HIM

Now He Appreciates His Blessings—The Bronx Zoo Has a Subdued Giraffe Now.

When Summer came in Central Park and the many animals that had been kept indoors during the cold weather were turned out into the open, Serang, the solitary eland, developed exceeding discontent. For some reason he did not relish the change from his narrow, almost stall-like inclosure inside the animal house to the larger inclosure without. All day long he would stand looking out with indifference at the zoo crowds, and he showed no desire for food. Head keeper Bill Snyder pondered long over the condition of his charge, and yesterday he confided to his friends that Serang was again in good humor, and he added: "An account of his cure will not be found in the medical journals."

In discussing the health of the eland with Robert Hurton, his assistant, several days ago, Snyder gave it as his opinion that continued prosperity had got on the nerves of the African antelope.

"Things are too easy for that animal," he said. "What he needs is work and something to distract his mind from his troubles. In his native state that animal has to spend most of his time food hunting. Now his food is supplied, and he is absolutely bored to death. A change of scene might help, but work would be more to his liking."

Snyder and his assistant discussed it for some time, and it was Snyder who hit upon the plan which has proved so successful. The eland was moved to a larger corral. There was some grass for him to crop in his leisure moments. When feeding time came the animal leisurely walked over to where the food supply was usually placed. There was no food there. The eland went back and cropped grass for a few minutes, and then back to the food place to investigate. It took four trips before the animal lost his temper, and then he was mad! It was as though the waiters' strike had spread to the animal house.

Now hungry, the eland started to search for the food. He nosed about, and finally, after a quarter of an hour, found it hidden under an old box and weighted down with stones. Convinced that the food was under the box, Serang backed away and then charged the box, splintering it. Then in no indifferent way he fell to on the fodder.

Serang had to work for every meal he got, and Snyder and Hurton taxed their ingenuity to find hiding places for the animal's meals. The eland lost his indifference, and the food hunt became his real business.

A Pinwheel Cure.

Snyder noticed that while the hunt was on the animal showed improvement, but it was so long between hunts that he grew listless. It was through the natural curiosity of the deer family that Snyder corrected this tendency. He got a large pinwheel of variegated bright paper and stuck it on a post about five feet outside the fence of the inclosure. From the first its whirlings interested the animal. When the wind did not make it go around it was still an object of investigation. In vain did the eland try to push his head through the inclosure rail to get near the pinwheel. When it went around he would become much excited, and his attempts to investigate were redoubled. So hour after hour the eland would watch the strange object.

"It's got him going," Snyder told Hurton.

It had, and he was never able to solve the mystery. His efforts to do so completed the cure, and within ten days the eland, between the food hunt and the investigating of the pinwheel, was so busy that, so Snyder says, he forgot all about his troubles and was actually getting thin at the work.

"Two days ago," Snyder said yesterday, "I figured out that the eland was about the happiest animal in the zoo. Life had interest for him once more, and now I have put him back in the small inclosure outside his Winter home, and he will have a chance now to appreciate prosperity. Animals are much like humans, and the secret of stimulating both is to give them work and an interest in life."

The one exciting incident of the week among the animals in the Zoological Park in the Bronx was furnished on Saturday by the female of the pair of giraffes. The animals are now occupying a corral outside their Winter home. In the inclosure is a big linden tree. The long-necked animals have eaten every leaf off that tree far up as they could reach. This done, they set about scheming to strip the remainder of the linden. It was the male who discovered how it could be done.

"Talk about intelligence!" commented Mr. Ditmars yesterday. "Why, those animals got together and planned to strip that tree with as much intelligence as though they had been human beings. This is the way they did it: One of them would lie down close to the fence, and the other would stand on hind legs and walk up on the back of the animal on the ground, just as a man would mount up a step. Once up, it would place its forelegs against the top of the inclosure fence and nibble away at the leaves above its head.

A Chastened Giraffe.

When one had eaten for some time it would climb down, lie down under the tree, and the other would climb up and get its share. All went well until Saturday. The tree within reach of the animals, even when using the fence as a stepladder, had been pretty well cleaned. In his eagerness to reach even higher the legs of the male slipped from the fence, and, resting on the cross bar, stuck outside the fence. It would have been all right, but the one on the ground, feeling its companion slip, scrambled to its feet with such promptness that the other could not withdraw his forelegs, and was left dangling with his hind feet within a foot of the ground.

The animal struggled desperately to free himself, and was saved from serious injury by the prompt arrival of a keeper. He pulled a section of tree trunk into the corral and placed it so that the giraffe could rest his hind legs upon it. Then, after ten minutes' work, his front legs were released and he scrambled to his feet a very subdued animal. The keepers' report that the pair have abandoned their intention of stripping the linden.

A keeper visiting the roomy inclosure in which are the Mongolian wild horses yesterday morning discovered that during the night a colt had been born. It's a female, and a very fine specimen. It is a light slate color, and it was the centre of attraction yesterday for thousands of persons.

ADMIRAL LAMBERTON DEAD.

He Received the Surrender of Spanish Officers at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Rear Admiral Benjamin Peffer Lamberton, U. S. N., retired, who as Admiral Dewey's Chief of Staff received the surrender of the officers of the Spanish fleet after the battle of Manila, died suddenly at his home here to-night.

Rear Admiral Lamberton was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1864. He was promoted to Master in 1866, and was made a Lieutenant Commander in 1868, and a Commander in 1883. He reported for duty as such at the Asiatic Station in 1898, served as Chief of Staff to Admiral Dewey at the Battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, and was promoted to Captain May 17, 1898. He commanded the battleship Olympia under Admiral Dewey, and was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1903, commanding the South Atlantic squadron until February, 1904. He was created a member of the Lighthouse Board in 1905.

LAW HOLDS UP BEST MAN.

Was Standing Court-Martial While Naval Bridal Party Waited.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 9.—An incident in connection with the wedding here last night of Miss Lillian Martin of Annapolis and Ensign Thaleas Boyd of Clearfield, Penn., which explained the absence of the best man and one of the ushers, came to light to-day. At the time the wedding took place the missing men, Ensigns C. F. Mason and D. E. Barbey, were facing a court of inquiry into a collision between two Government vessels. The hearing was held in a building which had no city telephone connection.

After awaiting at the bride's home until the hour set for the ceremony the bridal party went to the church, hoping to find the missing men there. Failing in this, Ensign Boyd appealed to a classmate to find another best man. Ensign W. H. Burtis was pressed into service. So quietly was this done that only the members of the wedding party and a few of the guests in the congregation knew that any change had been made in the original arrangements.

The court of inquiry was hastily ordered by Capt. J. H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, to investigate a collision just off the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon between the Argo, commanded by Ensigns Mason and Barbey, and the Robert Center, which was lying at anchor. The damage to the two vessels was only slight, but strict naval regulation demanded an immediate investigation.

Hugh E. Keough Dead.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Hugh E. Keough, ("Hek.") 48 years old, a well-known Chicago sporting writer, died at his home here to-night after a six weeks illness.

He had been engaged in newspaper work for 31 years. For many years he acted as an official at race tracks in the South and Middle West.

Dr. J. Hilton Waterman.

Dr. J. Hilton Waterman, President of the Howard Medical Society, died yesterday at his apartment at the Osborne, 205 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was 41 years old and a native of London, Ontario. He was graduated from Harvard in 1893 and has been a practicing physician in this city for eighteen years.

Obituary Notes.

Senor Don JOSE GODOY, Second Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Christiania, Norway, died suddenly last week at Christiania.

PATRICK R. CONDON, 48 years old, Past Supreme Commander of the Knights of Sherwood Forest, died yesterday at his home in Newport, R. I.

PHILIP E. KEIFER, a patrolman attached to the East Thirtieth Street Police Station, died yesterday. He had been a member of the force for fifteen years.

DANIEL EWAN, a Democratic member of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington County, New Jersey, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home in Smithville.

EZRI R. LAMPHERE, who was struck and killed at Chatham Square by a street car on Saturday, was in business in Mystic, Conn. He had been in New York since April.

Mrs. SHAKESPEARE HART, whose husband is believed to be a direct descendant of William Shakespeare's sister Jean, died in London on Saturday. Her husband's relationship to the famous English poet was discovered two years ago.

DEWITT CLINTON OVERRAUGH, Secretary and General Manager of the William McKinley Memorial Hospital League, died at his home in Nyack, N. Y., on Friday. He was head of the Overbaugh Camp Company and was active as a member of the Bronx North Side Board of Trade.

FRANK GOODWIN, professor in the Boston University Law School, died in Portsmouth, N. H., on Friday. He was the son of Ichabod Goodwin, war Governor of New Hampshire.

GIUSEPPE L. MAGGIO, a teacher, died at the age of 78 on Saturday at his home, 362 Broome Street. He was born in Turin, Italy.

MATILDA STEVENS, the wife of Frank Stevens, Treasurer of the Jersey City Board of Trade, died on Saturday at her home, 25 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City.

MARY B. MUIR, the wife of Frank D. Muir, a real estate operator of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 183 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

LULU BILLARD BALDERSTON, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., died on Saturday from pneumonia at the home of Dr. Carr, a relative, at 922 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Dr. GEORGE PELL CARMAN, one of the oldest physicians in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home, 590 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, from diabetes, at the age of 76.

JOHN E. SOMERS, for twenty-one years a traveling salesman for the Chicago Varnish Company, died on Friday at his home, 404 East Eighteenth Street, after being struck by a taxicab in the street.

Col. JEROME B. RICE, a seed dealer, died on Saturday at his home in Cambridge, N. Y., at the age of 79.

GEORGE REILLY WORDEN, 74 years old, died on Saturday from apoplexy at the home of his son, the proprietor of the Hotel Abbott, Red Bank, N. J.

THEODORE F. RIKEMAN, an old-time sailmaker, is dead at his home, 5 Harmon Street, Jersey City, at the age of 74.

VINCENT BAKER, 75 years old, Chief of the Fire Department of North Pelham, N. Y., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles N. Hick, 52 West Fourth Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ROBERT DONAHUE, 75 years old, a retired tailor, died yesterday at his home, 397 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, from blood-poisoning, following an operation for appendicitis.

THOMAS PAULEY, a retired manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 250 St. James Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 72.

SIMON HILDESHEIM, a retired merchant, died on Saturday from heart disease at his home, 73 West 115th Street, at the age of 82. He was Secretary of the Congregation of Temple Anscheh in Harlem for fourteen years.

CHARLES RAAB, a retired lawyer, died from diabetes on Saturday at his home, 132 West 130th Street, at the age of 52.

CHARLES KNOSEL, a jeweler from Matamoras, Mexico, died on Saturday at a sanitarium in West 136th Street from cancer.

The Rev. ASA PRIOR LYON, a retired Methodist clergyman, died on Saturday at his home, 70 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year.

EDWIN FULLER TORRY, 80 years old, a banker of Honesdale, Penn., died there on Friday. All his life he had been connected with the First National Bank of Honesdale as Vice President, Treasurer, Cashier, and President of the Board of Directors.

NORMAN KENNEDY, a retired business man, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the hallway of the apartment house at 209 West 107th Street, where he lived with his family. Death was caused by heart disease. He was 50 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CONNOR.—June 8, 601 West 162d St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Connor, a son.

IGSTAEDTER.—June 4, 941 Intervale Av., to Mr. and Mrs. G. Igstaedter, a daughter.

MAYER.—June 4, 847 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Mayer, a son.

MORGENSTERN.—June 3, 46 West 116th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Morgenstern, a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—June 5, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Rosenberg, a son.

VENDIG.—June 5, 125 Cooper St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Vendig, a son.

WACHTEL.—June 5, Arverne, L. I., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Wachtel, a daughter.

Married.

AHERN—CLIFFORD.—June 4, Anna A. Clifford to Philip E. Ahern.

COHN—SUGARMAN.—June 5, Jeanette Sugarman to Maurice Cohn.

GALLERT—COHEN.—June 5, Belle Cohen to Ernest E. Gallert.

HART—GOODMAN.—June 5, Doris R. Goodman to Roslyn E. Hart.

HEYMANN—MARX.—June 4, Blanche Marx to A. Heymann.

JACOBSON—SCHLOSSBERG.—June 4, Anna Schlossberg to Joseph J. Jacobson.

MOHR—NEUSTADT.—June 9, Henrietta Neustadt to Siegfried Mohr.

McCAUL—LUCKEN.—June 6, Grace Lucken to Richard C. McCaul.

SMITE—WOLF.—June 5, Gertrude Wolf to Frank R. Smith.

Brooklyn.

DUNCAN—BRENNER.—June 6, Anna M. Brenner to William A. Duncan.

LOWER—BENNETT.—June 8, Hazel Bennett to Robert C. Lower.

MILLER—YEOMAN.—June 4, Maude B. Yeoman to William C. Miller.

REID—FRAZER.—June 5, May P. Fraser to John Reid.

Died.

ALBECK.—June 9, at home of his son, Charles Albeck, 1,414 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, Fredick Albeck. Services Tuesday, 8 P. M., at 1,414 Atlantic Av. Newark and St. Paul papers copy.

BUTTERFIELD.—On Friday, June 7, 1912, at the St. Regis Hotel, New York, in the 81st year of her age, Caroline Falconer, widow of Fred. Butterfield and daughter of the late John Falconer, all of this city. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's

HARD LUCK DEFEATS FISHER'S PITCHING

"Jinx" Pursues Yankees to Chicago, and They Lose by 2 to 1 Score.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rath, 2b	3	0	1	3	4	0
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	3	0	1
Callahan, lf	3	1	0	0	0	1
Collins, rf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Fournier, 1b	3	0	1	8	1	0
Bodie, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Weaver, ss	3	1	1	3	2	0
Block, c	3	0	0	5	2	0
Mogridge, p	3	0	0	1	4	0
Total	27	2	5	27	13	2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hartzell, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	0
Martin, ss	4	0	0	2	4	0
Cree, lf	4	0	3	3	0	0
Zinn, cf	3	0	0	0	0	1
Chase, 1b	3	0	1	11	0	0
Gardner, 2b	4	1	2	2	3	0
Daniels, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	3	3	0
*McConnell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Fisher, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	1	5	24	14	1

*Batted for Sweeney in ninth inning.

Two-base hits—Chase, Weaver, Cree. Three-base hit—Fournier. Sacrifice hit—Fisher. Stolen bases—Chase, Gardner. Double play—Hartzell and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 3; off Fisher, 1. First base on error—New York. Hit by pitcher—By Fisher, (Callahan.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 3; by Fisher, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The Yankees and their champion "jinx" made their début here to-day, and dropped an exciting 2 to 1 contest to the White Sox. The visitors played a better fielding game than the home talent and batted just as well, but on several occasions, just as they had everything set for a score, the hoodoo intervened and with its help the Sox succeeded in retiring Wolverton's men without a run. Aside from the untimely appearance of the "jinx" the contest was featured by the excellent pitching of Fisher and Mogridge, the batting of Cree and the all round work of Hal Chase.

The mound men allowed only five hits apiece, no two of which were secured in any one frame. Fisher had the edge on his southpaw rival in the matter of control, but the bad luck which has been following the visitors was too great a handicap for him, and he lost.

Cree was the hitting star, securing three-fifths of his team's singles—two singles and a double. Chase got a double and made two sensational one-handed stabs of wild throws, one of which saved Hartzell from an error and resulted in a double play. In addition he drew a pass in the ninth and stole second, where he was left stranded when the three following batters failed to connect with the ball.

Callahan slightly revamped his batting order and tried it out on the Yankees. Bodie, who has not been getting many hits of any variety, was dropped from the clean-up position, and Collins was moved to fill the vacancy.

When Ed Sweeney, the Chicago boy, appeared at the plate for the first time, he found an immense bouquet of American Beauties and a fine traveling bag and a flow of oratory awaiting him. He acknowledged the gift by popping to Rath.

The first Sox tally came in the fourth when Fisher hit Callahan, and Collins followed with a hard drive to left centre, which Zinn fumbled long enough to allow Cal to count from first base. The final tally resulted from Weaver's double at the start of the following inning, followed by a couple of infield outs.

Callahan allowed Gardner's drive to get past him at the beginning of the seventh and the second sacker reached the keystone bag on the hook. He moved around to the plate on two infield outs and scored the only run for his side.

These were the only counters manufactured during the afternoon, but in the second Fisher saved the visitors by retiring two batters after Fournier had tripled to right with one out. This was the only time outside of the fourth and fifth periods that the visiting hurler was in danger of being scored on.

But for Gardner's unfortunate bunt in the fifth the visitors undoubtedly would have had another run. Chase opened this frame with a double, and the mishap occurred when Gardner bounded the ball right into Mogridge's hand while trying to advance Hal. A throw to third nipped Chase, and spoiled a great chance of counting. Another bit of Highlander bad luck came in the following round when, with the bases full and two out, Lord knocked down Chase's hard bounder and all had first into third, forcing Hartzell and retiring the side.

Mogridge's shin prevented the Yanks from counting in the eighth, when Martin's vicious drive was deflected into Weaver's hands, and Buck easily retired Martin at first. Cree followed with a double, which would have scored Martin only for the latter's hoodooed drive. Hal Chase did this trick best to tie things up in the ninth, when he drew a pass and stole second, but Gardner, Daniels, and McConnell, the latter inserted in place of Sweeney, could not locate Mogridge's offerings.

Four Hits for Speaker.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Tris Speaker of the Boston Red Sox, the present batting leader of the American League, made a notable record here this afternoon against Pitcher Mitchell of the Browns, getting a single, a double, a triple, and a home run in five times at bat. Both teams hit hard, but the visitors bunched their safeties with better results, and scored an easy victory, 9 to 2—thereby strengthening their hold on second place. Laporte was spiked in the third inning, and had to retire from the game, Pratt succeeding him. The score:

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf	5	0	2	0	0	0
Krug, 2b	4	2	3	2	0	0
Speaker, cf	5	2	4	3	0	0
Lewis, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0
Gardner, 3b	4	1	1	2	2	0
Wagner, ss	3	1	1	2	6	0
Carrigan, c	4	0	1	7	0	0
Bedient, p	2	1	1	1	1	0
Total	35	9	12	27	12	0

ST. LOUIS.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Shotten, ss	4	0	0	2	5	0
Hogan, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	1	8	2	0
Laporte, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pratt, rf, 2b	3	0	1	2	2	0
Bobbitt, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	0
Wallace, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0
Steph's, c	3	0	1	7	2	0
Mitchell, p	2	0	1	1	2	0
Compton, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Total	35	2	7	27	15	0

Error—Wagner.

Boston	0	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	2—9
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Speaker, Stovall, Krug. Three-base hit—Speaker. Home runs—Speaker, Lewis. Sacrifice hits—Bedient, Hogan. Double plays—Wallace, Pratt, and Stovall; Krug, Wagner, and Stahl. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Bases on balls—Off Bedient, 1; off Mitchell, 5. Struck out—By Bedient, 6; by Mitchell, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Boston, 6. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Egan.

Batting Matinee for Champions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland without difficulty to-day, 12 to 2. Gregg was wild and ineffective, and was knocked out in the fifth inning. George was but little improvement. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Lord, rf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Oldring, cf	5	2	3	2	0	0
Collins, 2b	5	2	2	2	5	0
Baker, 3b	5	1	2	2	1	0
Strunk, lf	4	2	2	1	0	0
Barry, ss	4	0	0	2	3	0
McInnis, 1b	5	0	2	13	0	0
Barry, ss	3	2	1	0	1	0
Egan, c	4	1	1	4	2	0
Coombs, p	3	0	1	0	0	0
Total	41	12	15	27	12	0

CLEVELAND.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Butcher, lf	4	0	0	4	1	0
Olson, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	3
Jackson, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Lajoie, 1b	4	1	1	10	0	0
Birm'm, cf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Peck'h, ss	4	0	0	1	4	0
Ball, 2b	4	0	0	1	2	0
O'Neil, c	3	0	1	4	1	0
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
George, p	2	0	0	1	0	2
Total	32	2	3	27	15	3

Errors—Olson, Jackson, Lajoie, Ball, Lord.

Philadelphia	2	0	1	2	0	2	5	0	0—12
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Lajoie, (2,) Jackson, George, McInnis, Egan, Coombs. Three-base hits—Strunk, McInnis. Sacrifice hits—Gregg, Baker. Sacrifice fly—Oldring. Stolen bases—Oldring, Barry, Collins. Pitching record—Off Gregg, 11 hits in 4 2-3 innings; off George, 7 in 4 1-3 innings. First base on balls—Off George, 4; off Gregg, 3; off Coombs, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By George, 1. Struck out—By Gregg, 2; by George, 1; by Coombs, 2. Wild pitch—George. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 11. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

Wild Pitches Give Senators Game.

DETROIT, June 9.—Willett's two wild pitches, each allowing a run, enabled Washington to defeat Detroit 4 to 3 to-day in the series opener. In the sixth inning, with Tigers on first and second and no one out, Henry Gleich batted to Milan and, by a lightning throw, retired Crawford at third. A moment later Hughes caught Bauman off second. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Moeller, rf	4	1	1	2	0	0
Foster, 3b	2	0	0	1	4	0
Milan, cf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	0
Shanks, lf	4	1	0	5	0	0
Morgan, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	0
McBride, ss	3	1	1	2	3	0
Henry, c	3	0	1	5	3	0
Musser, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Total	32	4	7	27	12	0

DETROIT.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Bush, ss	4	0	1	1	6	0
Jones, lf	2	1	1	2	1	0
Cobb, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	4	0	2	2	0	0
Bauman, 2b	3	0	0	4	4	0
Mor't'y, 1b	4	1	1	13	0	0
Louden, 3b	3	0	2	1	3	0
Onslow, c	3	0	0	4	2	0
Willett, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
*Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	3	9	27	17	0

*Batted for Onslow in the ninth inning.

Errors—Foster, Bush, Crawford, Bauman.

Washington	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—4
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—3

Left on bases—Washington, 5; Detroit, 6. Two-base hit—Moriarty. Hits—Off Musser, 3 in two innings; off Hughes, 6 in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—Louden, Foster. Stolen bases—Louden. Double play—McBride, Morgan, and Gandil. Struck out—By Willett, 3; by Hughes, 3. Bases on balls—Off Willett, 2; off Musser, 1; off Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—Willett, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Willett, (Foster.) Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Westervelt.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City Pounds Providence Pitchers and Wins, 13 to 8.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—Jersey City fell on the Providence pitchers, sending three to the stable, with the fourth making a poor finish, and won to-day at Rocky Point, 13 to 8. The visitors drove Sline out in the first inning, and Bernier was sent in, fanning Janvrin for the third out, but in the second the visitors got to him so badly that Remneas appeared on the mound in the third. In the fourth he was heavily bombarded, and in the fifth Mitchell started to twirl. The Grays made a great rally and slammed Frill hard in the ninth. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Breen, 2b	4	2	2	2	1	0
M'Crone, lf	3	4	2	6	0	0
Barrows, cf	5	2	2	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	6	1	3	1	1	0
Deinin'r, rf	4	1	0	4	0	0
Wells, c	6	2	2	11	1	0
Janvrin, 3b	5	1	1	0	4	2
Roach, ss	2	1	2	1	4	0
Frill, p	4	0	1	0	2	0
Total	44	13	15	27	9	2

PROVIDENCE.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
M'Der't, 3b	5	0	1	2	2	2
Shean, ss	5	1	1	1	3	0
Lathers, 1b	4	1	1	12	0	0
Elston, rf	5	2	4	2	0	0
Drake, lf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Perry, cf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Alz, 2b	5	1	2	1	2	4
Schmidt, c	3	2	1	2	1	0
Bruggy, c	2	0	0	2	0	0
Sline, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bernier, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remn's, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p	2	0	0	0	0	0
*Sheckard	0	1	0	0	0	0
†Gillespie	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	42	8	16	27	15	

*Batted for Bernier in the second inning.
†Batted for Mitchell in the ninth inning.

Error—Wells.

Jersey City	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	2	1—13
Providence	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0—8

Stolen bases—McCrone (2,) Barrows (2,) Shean, Roach. Two-base hits—Elston, McCrone, Schmidt, Wells. Sacrifice hit—Frill. Double plays—Roach and Wells; Mitchell and Lathers. Struck out—By Bernier, 1; by Remneas, 1; by Mitchell, 1; by Frill, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bernier, 2; off Remneas, 1; off Mitchell, 2; off Frill, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Remneas, 1. First base on error—Jersey City. Left on bases—Providence, 10; Jersey City, 11. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Doyle and Guthrie.

Bell Makes Good Start.

George Bell, the Brooklyn onstoff, made his debut with Joe McGinnity's Indians in Newark yesterday under auspicious circumstances, administering a shutout to the Baltimore Orioles. The score was 7 to 0, and the game was replete with exciting situations. Jimmy Dygert was on the mound for the visitors and had two bad innings that made the contest so one-sided, but this did not rob it of some brilliant playing. The score:

NEWARK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
K'p'ck, 2b	4	2	3	2	2	0
B'hard, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Seym'r, cf	4	1	1	4	0	0
Swina, 1b	3	1	2	12	0	0
Stark, ss	2	1	1	2	1	1
Collins, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Zim'm'n, 3b	4	0	1	1	4	0
M'Carty, c	4	0	1	4	1	0
Bell, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
Total	34	7	9	27	12	

BALTIMORE.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Murphy, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Corr'n, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2
Walsh, lf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gettm'n, cf	4	0	1	4	0	0
Schmidt, 1b	4	0	1	7	1	0
Parent, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	2
Maisel, ss	3	0	0	4	2	0
Bergen, c	3	0	0	4	1	0
Dygert, p	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	0	3	24	6	2

Errors—Corcoran, Schmidt.

Newark	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Gettman. Stolen bases—Seymour, Kirkpatrick, Stark, Murphy. Bases on balls—By Bell, 1; by Dygert, 3. Struck out—By Bell, 4; by Dygert, 3. Sacrifice hit—Seymour. Double play—Dygert, Maisel, and Schmidt. Hit by pitched ball—By Dygert, 1, (Bernard 2, Swacina.) First base on errors—Newark, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Baltimore, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Mullin and Byron.

MINOR BASEBALL LEAGUES.

State League.

At Scranton—Utica, 7; Scranton, 4.
At Albany—Albany, 4; Binghamton, 0.
At Elmira—Elmira, 13; Troy, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Syracuse, 6; Wilkesbarre, 5.

Connecticut League.

At New Haven—New Haven, 6; Holyoke, 4.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 4; Hartford, 2.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 7; Milwaukee, 3. Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 1. (Second game.)
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Kansas City, 5. Louisville, 5; Kansas City, 1. (Second game.)
At Columbus—Columbus, 2; Minneapolis, 0.
Columbus, 6; Minneapolis, 3. (Second game.)
At Toledo—Toledo, 6; St. Paul, 1. Toledo, 12; St. Paul, 4. (Second game.)

Pacific Coast League.

At San Francisco—Oakland, 7; Sacramento, 3. Sacramento, 7; Oakland, 6. (Second game.)
At Los Angeles—San Francisco, 5; Vernon, 1.
At Portland—Los Angeles, 8; Portland, 2.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 8; Montgomery, 1. New Orleans, 4; Montgomery, 3. (Second game.)
At Memphis—Memphis, 4; Mobile, 3.

GIANTS ENTERTAIN AT LONG BRANCH

New York Gets a Big Scare in Game at Hollywood.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 9.—The society of the North Jersey coast looked admiringly upon the New York Giants this afternoon as they cavorted playfully with the Long Branch baseball team on the picturesque horse show grounds at Hollywood. Manager McGraw's National League whirlwinds ran up against a snag in the local team, and a ninth inning rally gave them a terrific scare. The Giants won 11 to 10.

The whole Summer colony turned out to see the game, which has become very popular here. Every box was occupied, and the stands were well filled with spectators, the display of Summer finery reminding one of the popular days of Horse Show week. The Long Branch team includes several young amateur players from Cuba, who display a great knowledge of the game. Henriques, at first base, was the star hitter of the day, making five hits off Louis Drucke, including a terrific triple.

The game teemed with excitement and furnished no end of interest for the crowd. The New Yorks hit the ball hard and executed many fielding plays of unusual brilliancy. It was easily New York's game up to the ninth, when the Long Branch batters pried into Drucke's pitching. He was inclined to be a bit wild in this session, and two passes and two Giant errors added to the gayety of the home players.

When four runs had been scored off Drucke and Long Branch was within one run of the Giants, Coach Wilbert Robinson rushed to the coaching lines and went through an amusing series of acrobatics and contortions in his efforts to prevent Drucke from making a balloon ascension. Smart fielding by the New Yorks behind the erratic pitcher saved the day.

An unusual feature of the game was the début of Eddie Brannick, the Assistant Secretary of the New York Club, as a ball player. He went in as a pinch hitter in place of Murray in the first of the ninth and ripped a stinging single to right field. Later he scored on Wilson's single. Brannick was a bit wabbly in the outfield, for he fumbled Henriques's single and paved the way for Long Branch's rally. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	
Devore, lf	5	1	2	1	0	
Doyle, 2b	5	1	1	1	5	
Snodg's, lb	4	2	2	9	0	
Murray, rf	4	1	0	1	0	
O'Brien, rf	1	0	0	1	0	
Becker, cf	4	2	3	1	0	
Herzog, 3b	5	1	0	2	3	
Wilson, c	4	1	2	8	1	
Fletcher, ss	5	1	2	3	2	
Drucke, p	4	0	3	0	0	
Total	41	11	16	27	12	

LONG BRANCH.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Mend'a, ss	4	0	2	3	2	0
Ramos, cf	4	3	1	3	0	0
Henri's, lb	5	1	3	9	0	0
Gons's, c	4	1	1	7	2	0
Tighe, lf	4	2	3	0	2	0
Daly, 2b	4	2	2	1	0	0
Johnson, 3b	3	1	1	1	2	0
Lugue, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Hudson, p	4	0	1	0	3	0
Total	37	10	11	27	11	

*Batted for Murray in the ninth inning.

Errors—Doyle, Wilson, (2,) Brannick, Menditta, (3,) Johnson, Lugue.

New York	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2—11
Long Branch	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	4	—10

Two-base hits—Doyle, Snodgrass, Becker, (2,) Johnson, Hudson, Gonsales. Three-base hits—Wilson, Tighe, Henriques. Sacrifice hit—Snodgrass. Sacrifice flies—Wilson, Becker, Johnson. Stolen bases—Herzog, Becker, Menditta, Ramos. Left on bases—New York, 9; Long Branch, 6. Double plays—Menditta, Daly, and Henriques; Fletcher and Snodgrass. Struck out—By Hudson, 6; by Drucke, 8. Bases on balls—Off Drucke, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Owens. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

GIANTS SWAMP HOBOKEN.

Five Pitchers in New York Line-Up, but They Won, 12 to 0.

The spare pitchers of the Giants took a little barnstorming trip over to Hoboken yesterday, and showed that they can play other positions as well as they can pitch. There were five twirlers on the team, Crandall, Wiltse, Tesreau, Robertson, and Shore. The Giants won without half trying by a score of 12 to 0. Sammy Smith, who used to pitch for the New York team of the United States League, was hammered all over the Hoboken flats for sixteen hits, Crandall giving the crowd something to talk about by making four, one of which was a home-run belt over the left-field fence.

The largest crowd that ever saw a ball game in Hoboken attended the festivities, an enthusiastic gathering of 8,500 crowding into the small park to see the fun. Many of the fans were from this city. Big Jeff Tesreau pitched for five innings and gave Hoboken one hit. One man got to third, but no one else even reached first. "Long" Shore, Manager McGraw's new boy wonder from the South, finished the game, and allowed only three hits, one of which was a clean smash. Shore is 6 feet 3½ inches in height, and is so thin he doesn't make a shadow.

Six two-baggers were included in the Giants' artillery practice, and after a while the pitchers who were playing in the field and on the bases just fooled with the Hobokens and didn't take any too much care about getting out. Art Shafer did some glittering fielding stunts and Burns made a fine catch.

The Hoboken players were unable to make their bats and the ball meet, and churned the air a lot in their efforts. In the ninth inning Pound hit Tesreau with the ball, and the fourth pitcher fell flat. He was so heavy and tired that it took Umpire Frank McPartlin and three Hoboken players five minutes to lift him to his feet. The score

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	
Burns, lf	5	0	2	1	0	
Shafer, ss	3	2	1	2	0	
Crandall, cf	3	2	2	0	0	
C'g'll, 2b, 2b	4	2	4	1	1	
R'b'tson, 1b	5	2	2	15	1	
Hartley, c	4	1	1	4	2	
Groh, 3b	2	0	1	0	0	
Shore, p	2	0	0	1	1	
W'tes, 2b, rf	4	0	0	3	0	
Tesr'u, p, rf	5	2	1	1	4	
Total	37	12	16	27	12	

HOBOKEN.	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	
Cosgrove, rf	4	0	0	1	0	
M'Lin, ss	4	0	0	1	3	
Martin, cf	4	0	0	2	0	
Williams, 1b	4	0	1	9	0	
Stalling, lf	3	0	0	1	0	
Dalton, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	
Craig, 2b	3	0	2	2	3	
Lee, c	3	0	1	6	2	
Smith, p	1	0	0	0	1	
Pound, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	30	0	4	24	12	

Errors—Craig (3,) Hartley, Wiltse.

New York	1	2	2	0	0	3	4	—	12
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Burns, Crandall, McCormick, Robertson (2,) Hartley. Home run—Crandall. Stolen bases—Shafer, Crandall, Wiltse. First base on errors—New York, 1; Hoboken, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Hoboken, 4. Double play—Robertson, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 4; by Shore, 2; by Smith, 8; by Pound, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 1; off Smith, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pound, Tesreau. Passed ball—Lee. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

New York Times Team Wins Again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES baseball team won their third game of the season yesterday, defeating the Senators at 214th Street and Broadway, by a score of 12 to 10. Degnon's fielding and base running were a feature, as was the pitching of Pancoast, who struck out eight of the Senators' batsmen. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
N. Y. Times	2	2	0	2	0	5	1	0	—	12	14	2
Senators	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	—10	8	3

Batteries—J. Pancoast and W. Pancoast; Hill and Reilley.

Trying to Boost Up U. S. League.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—According to information here the United States Baseball League will soon have teams in St. Louis and Baltimore. These, with Pittsburgh, Richmond, Reading, and Chicago, will give the league six cities, with which it is the intention to finish out the season. Otto Steifel, a brewer, has taken over the St. Louis franchise, formerly held by New York, but who in Baltimore has taken up the franchise held at Washington, it has not been learned.

New Jersey Auto Registrations.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—The records of the Automobile Department show that there were registered in New Jersey, up to June 1, this year, 89,790 machines, as against 25,878 for the corresponding period last year, when there was no reciprocity in force. Those who oppose reciprocity assert that foreign car owners would not take out yearly licenses as they do now, but depend entirely on the ten-day privilege. The registration this year shows more heavy cars and more extremely light ones among the new machines, showing that the two extremes in up-to-date car building are well patronized.

American Rifle Team Coming Home.

BUENOS AIRES, June 9.—The American rifle team, which took part in the Pan-American shooting competitions, left here yesterday for the United States.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day 4 P. M. Giants vs. Chicago. Adm. 50c.

MAURETANIA CREWS RACE.

Sailors Defeat Firemen, Officers, and Stewards Across the Hudson.

Four eight-oared crews, picked from the crew of the steamship Mauretania of the Cunard Line, engaged in a race from Castle Point, Hoboken, to the Cunard Pier, off West Fourteenth Street, yesterday for a handsome silver cup donated by Col. C. C. Hardwick of this city. The crew made up of sailors won the race, with the firemen second, the officers third, and the stewards fourth.

The regular lifeboats, large enough to hold sixty persons, were used by all four crews, with a ship's officer acting as coxswain in each boat. First Officer Fred E. Story was in charge of the winning crew of sailors, Chief Officer J. A. Wolfe was coxswain for the firemen, Extra Second Officer R. Dunphy looked after the officers' boat, and Second Officer Guy Dolphin acted in a similar capacity for the stewards' crew.

The course across the North River covers close to a mile, and the winning crew was clocked in 6:07, a notable performance considering the conditions. A fresh ebb tide was flowing and a stiff breeze drove the boats further out of their regular course. One boat length separated the sailors and firemen at the finish, the officers were almost two lengths behind the firemen, and the stewards were five lengths behind the officers. The stern of the Mauretania was massed with spectators during the race, as considerable rivalry existed between the various departments of the ship. Capt. S. G. S. McNeil was the judge at the finish.

Following the race Capt. McNeil gave a dinner in honor of Col. Hardwick, the donor of the trophy. The cup is of silver and lined with gold, standing sixteen inches high. It will be suitably engraved and put in the trophy room of the ship, which already contains cups won at football and other sports. The members of the Mauretania crew take especial pride in their athletic ability and have an athletic association, of which Col. Hardwick is the Honorary President.

So elated are the officers of the ship at the excellent performance of the oarsmen yesterday that Capt. McNeil last night issued a sweeping challenge to any ship or man-of-war now in New York waters for a race with the Mauretania sailors or firemen on Tuesday morning. The only stipulation in the challenge is that both crews must have the same style of boats. The Mauretania is scheduled to sail at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and if any ship or man-of-war accepts the challenge the race will be rowed at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Capt. McNeil will hold this challenge open until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

It was said yesterday by officers of the Mauretania that the Cunard Line would probably put up a cup to be raced for by crews from the various steamship lines over the same course at some near date.

SPLIT HEATS ON SPEEDWAY.

Claro Paces Fast in Road Drivers' Matinee Races.

Split heats was the order yesterday in the ninth matinee of the Spring brushing season of the New York Road Drivers' Association, held on the Harlem Speedway, with the result that some keen competition was furnished a crew dof spectators. Nine events constituted the card, with six requiring three heats for a decision.

The feature event was the Class A A pace, in which Joseph F. Gibbons, driving his chestnut gelding Claro, 2:11¼, redeemed himself for his defeat in the last matinee by J. V. Hunt's Clover Patch by taking the event in straight heats in easy fashion. When Gibbons lost to the Hunt entry he was caught off his guard in two heats, and was nosed out at the wire, but yesterday he piloted Claro to victory with apparent ease. In the first heat Claro got off to a good start, and was leading the other two startrs in the race by

WHEAT QUOTATIONS IN RAPID CHANGE

But Conflict of Reports from Western Belt Gives Way to Week-End Lethargy.

COARSE GRAINS GO HIGHER

Cotton Crop So Backward That Frost May Be a Big Factor—Alfalfa's First Rich Yield.

WHEAT.

The fluctuations in wheat this week have been irregular and sharp with a quick return to about the preceding level. The fluctuations have been due to the reports regarding the crop promise and yet there has been enough of uncertainty about these reports to prevent any pronounced pressure on either side of the market. The fighting ground has been Kansas and Nebraska with reports of serious deterioration and at the close of the week even conservative authorities were admitting that the high promise in Kansas had been considerably lessened by the high conditions which have prevailed. It was admitted that the absence of rain had resulted in the lowering of the crop condition. Some of the estimates at the close of the week were as low as 50,000,000 bushels for Kansas and 30,000,000 bushels for Nebraska, compared with the maximum of 190,000,000 bushels and 60,000,000 bushels respectively.

A report was issued on Friday by a Western crop expert to the effect that the hard Winter wheat crop would be only 22,000,000 bushels more than last year while the soft Winter wheat crop would be 107,000,000 bushels less, making a net shrinkage of 85,000,000 bushels. With other States the same as last year these figures would make a total Winter wheat promise of 336,000,000 bushels. Snow's report was for a crop of 383,000,000 bushels, but his figures were issued on conditions prevailing before the dry hot weather of the first few days of June. A report by a Western commission house compiled on conditions at the end of the first week in June asserted a serious loss in the hard Winter wheat States with crop possibilities of 267,000,000 bushels. Last year the total Winter wheat crop was 430,000,000 bushels.

Conditions in the American Northwest are very promising indeed. The report of one Western crop expert indicated a present condition of about two points higher than the ten-year average on a decrease of about 700,000 acres in the total area with indications pointing to an outturn of 265,000,000 bushels. This estimated outturn, however, is based on an allowance of the average deterioration between now and harvest which has been for about ten years 15 points. This fact must not be forgotten later in the season when the reports of deterioration in Spring begin to come in. The crop can suffer a loss of 15 points, which is the normal loss, and still produce an average crop which would be about 265,000,000 bushels as compared with 191,000,000 bushels last year.

The Canadian situation continues promising. There are no complaints, which is pretty conclusive evidence that the outlook is good. The foreign advices are also very satisfactory from Western Europe. The conditions are as good if not better than last year. As usual the Russian reports are mixed and uncertain. The foreign old crop supply situation seems to be a very firm one. While the import requirements have been so far less than last year, the recent demand for the Continent has been quite pressing and foreign houses are disposed to believe that the balance of the old crop will show no pressure of cash wheat on the European markets excepting temporarily. This condition does not mean that there is likely to be a demand for American wheat, although it may result in a steady inquiry for Manitoba.

The American old crop position is not developing weakness. The persistent and large decreases in the visible supply show rapid domestic distribution. The question is a very interesting one as to the question of the balance of the old crop year and the first few weeks of the new. The great shortage in the soft Winter wheat States, which according to the maximum estimates issued the past week is 107,000,000 bushels compared with a year ago, indicates that there will be no pressure of new crop soft wheat for delivery on contract. On the other hand, even if the hard Winter wheat crop is large there is a possibility of demand from Central Western millers and from the Northwest to compete with the contract markets for the first movement of this week. If the crop should turn out disappointing as some of the crop experts are now insisting, the competition would be more acute. New Spring wheat will not be available before September so that the markets may be faced with an absence of cash pressure until new Spring wheat begins to move in volume. This movement is usually in October or early in November. If wet harvesting in the Southwest would be an added complication. While the present prospects indicate a good supply of wheat compared with last year and compared with the domestic requirements the wheat is not yet harvested and bears who sell confidently the new crop prospects may find difficulty in making tenders if any complication arises.

The Government report will be out this afternoon at 2:15 and will compare with a condition of 79.7 last month; 80.4 last year, and 80.9 the ten-year average. The condition of the Spring wheat will compare with 94.6 last year and 93.8 for ten years. The area of Spring wheat last year was 20,331,000 acres final. The indicated crop of Winter wheat last month was 370,714,000 bushels; final last year, 430,656,000; final Spring wheat crop last year, 190,662,000 bushels.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The movement of corn values has been a slow, hardening one. Prices have gained from about 2 to 3 cents a bushel from the low point with the best prices made at the close of the week.

The Western receipts were heavy, showing a gain of 1,700,000 bushels compared with the preceding week. This, however, was considered the result of previous sales as the offerings of corn from the country were small and cash houses were looking for a decrease in the movement. While some attention was paid to the weather news most of the reports were favorable and seeding of corn has been completed under satisfactory conditions, although late. The weather has been fair to favorable since the latter part of May that considerable of the previous lateness has been made up. The situation in corn continues one, however, in which the contract market shows inclination to get oversold on the weather and on the prospects for the oats and hay crop, but with the small stocks of contract corn and the strength of old corn, prices quickly recovered. The situation is one in which this condition seems likely to prevail until the market is affected later in the season by Summer weather conditions. There will be no Government report on corn until July.

OATS.—The market has also shown a hardening tendency this week with the advance led by the July delivery. This delivery has shown indications of being oversold and easily controlled. New crop deliveries have been inclined to heaviness. A report on the prospects for the oats crop issued during the week showed a condition as of June 1 about 2 points higher than the ten-year average. Allowing for the normal loss between this time and harvest the crop was figured at slightly under 1,100,000,000 bushels. This would be the second largest crop on record. The Government report to-day, the first of the season, will compare with a condition last year of 85.7 and a ten-year average of 86.4. These figures show that the loss last year was during the hot weather later in the season and owing to the late loss of the crop this year there is naturally considerable apprehension of possible damage. The present prospects for hay continue very favorable. The first crop of alfalfa in the Southwest was a big one and well secured. Mill feed has weakened considerably during the week so that the sympathetic effect of the feed stuffs market has been rather against than for values. The demand for cash oats continues rather quiet.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market has been dull and steady. Prices have shown a hardening of tendency with very light trading. The movement of hogs for the week decreased moderately compared with the preceding week. The week's packing returns, however, amounted to a total of 550,000 against 635,000 last year. The Chicago statement of stocks was rather disappointing to believers in better prices, but it had no effect on the contract market. Stocks of pork, lard, and ribs all showed gain, and the aggregate stocks of all meats at Chicago amounted to 164,000,000 pounds, the same as last month, compared with 180,000,000 bushels last year. The world's stock of lard showed small increase. The deduction made was that the prevailing quotations, which are 2 to 2½c. per pound over last year for lard and ribs and about $3 per barrel over last year for pork, are not distributing the product in the way expected, although the actual production of product moving to the smaller movement of hogs is less than last year. The question of the later supplies of live stock seems to be the important question in the market, and there seems to be confidence that supplies will not increase later in the season, although the prospects of lower feed stuff values will make the cost of maturing much less than at present.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Criticism directed mainly toward the dubious character of the buying during the last week is reflected in a diffusion of bearish sentiment. The action of values, however, emphasizes the willingness of a certain group to adhere to the long side of the market, and, while during the week there were periods of liquidation in the July option with other deliveries purchased, the effect of such transactions was merely to bring about a widening of carrying charges rather than a decline in values. The market seems extremely sensitive to speculative operations at this time, and, due to the placid supply and demand situation, the dealings of those not greatly interested in the distribution or absorption of actual oil, are temporarily dominating the situation.

Unquestionably there has been accumulation of contracts by people not desirous of taking in the actual product. At this season of the year there is naturally aversion to storing cottonseed oil, notwithstanding the liberal differences. Refiners, it is believed, can profitably buy August and sell September in the future market, but to date the inclination to do this has not been marked, although it is not improbable that, as an approximate thirty-point difference is established, there may be an increase in such operations. On the other hand, with the expanding of bearish views it is relevant to assume that there has been more opposition given to the advance in the way of speculative short selling.

In the interim demand for oil has not improved materially, and evidently consumers are still relying on their previous heavy purchases. When buying is resumed, the probabilities are that the inquiry will emanate mainly from edible sources. Soapmakers can obtain other products. The inquiry from abroad is also light. The opinion still persists in many quarters that Western lard values continue to be artificially maintained, but it is obvious that the stability of prices there is conducive to an improvement in the compound lard trade rather than otherwise.

Cotton conditions have not afforded much stimulus to either the speculative or consuming trade during the week, the general impression being that the progress of the crop is satisfactory, although not far enough advanced to warrant definite views. The position of crude oil at the South is featureless, with only scattered offerings of old crude, while new crude oil at this early date has not been taken in significantly. Meanwhile there is the same difference of opinion as to the amount of unsold oil remaining, but with the progression of the season it would not be surprising to note a readjustment in the speculative situation before the early part of July. It may be said that much of pessimism current is based largely on the belief that the technical position of oil is weak rather than the underlying conditions.

COTTON.

Latent steadiness characterized the market of the past week. Moderate upturns occurred, and the course of values at times was not astonishing, in view of the frequent appearance of large trade interests on the buying side. Moreover, the indisposition of the market to respond to depressing news factors conduced to intimidate a scattered short interest, and it was the consensus of opinion that the recovery which took place could be largely ascribed to the market's technical position. The weather over the South was perhaps less suitable as a whole, but far from alarmingly bad, and there was no decided diminution in the volume of favorable crop accounts. Sentiment is well divided, but there seems to be no particular aggressiveness. It being quite apparent that the tendency is to await later information as to the progress of the plant before definite ideas concerning the intrinsic merits of the staple are formed.

The Government document was the principal news feature of the week, but even this in itself was not inspiring to the trade one way or the other. The figures of 78.9 submitted proved to be quite in line with expectations, and while some authorities expected a slightly lower disclosure, others slightly higher, it was realized that the significance which could be attached to the Government showing was meagre. The report compared with the high condition of 87.8 last year and a ten-year average of 81.5, so that the start of the crop is undeniably unsatisfactory, but other factors were, and deserved to be, taken into consideration.

The acreage this season will probably be under that of last by from 5 to 10 per cent, and the preparation of the crop has fallen far below that of last season in nearly all respects. Part of the unfavorable start has undoubtedly been remedied with the highly favorable weather in many sections of the belt since May 25, or the average date of the replies to the Government, but over large areas the plant is so late that the question of the frost date entering into the situation will be regarded as more vital than for several seasons. On the other hand, there has been an ample subsoil moisture which, in connection with the liberal use of fertilizer during the preceding year, is a partial offsetting factor, while the trade realizes that the crop can easily be 10 per cent under that of this last season and prove adequate, following an outturn which served to permit of general replenishing.

There was generous precipitation over much of the central west and the east during the past week which was regarded as beneficial in the main. In fact, mild complaints of dry weather in some of the important producing states of the east were converted to claims of excessive precipitation again, but even allowing for the uneven distribution of the moisture there are many of the belief that unless the rainfall is incessant for several days, the deterioration on that account will be trifling. Moreover, at the close of the week the indications favored fair weather in sections where there had been abundant moisture. Several crop experts have noted rapid planting in the flooded sections with such work about completed while there has been no change in the tenor of the generality of advices pertaining to the satisfactory stands which have been obtained.

Summed up, conservative interests express the opinion that if the drought complaining regions of Oklahoma and Texas should be visited within the next week by ample rains, the crop situation will be all that can be desired. There is already talk of a rather bearish July Government report as far as the percentage condition is concerned, but there will be a great deal of interest evinced in the acreage statistics. A reduction in the area of over 8 per cent. would be larger than what many have anticipated and incidentally it has been asserted that where there will be curtailment it has been brought about largely by necessity rather than voluntarily, the assumption being that prevailing levels of cotton are not altogether displeasing to cotton growers.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Doolittle, F. E., Co.; Elmira, N. Y.; F. E. Doolittle, carpets, rugs, notions, furn. goods; J. H. Marshall, housefurn. goods; 41 Union Square, Kirby, Edwards.

Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; W. H. Klepper, mfg. dept.; 72 Leonard; Great Northern.

Portland Emporium, Portland, Ore.; I. E. Solomon, dry goods; Imperial.

Kest & Rounsley, Jr., Co., Springfield, Mo.; J. H. Roundtree, domestics; 45 Leonard.

Rice-Stix D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. S. Rauh, hosiery, knit goods, gloves; 377 Broadway.

Meyer, Wise & Kaichen Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. J. Kaichen, white goods, linens, ribbons; 810 Church.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. W. Stein, notions; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lockhart, jobs of Summer dresses; 4 Washington Place.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, dresses; 1,261 B'way.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. T. Gaynor, mfg. dept.; 43 Leonard; York.

McLaughlin & Wakelin Co., Holyoke, Mass.; Miss L. Collins, waists; Navarre.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; K. Louis, gloves; 114 5th Av.

Stillman, J., Flint, Mich.; C. Melacon, dresses, coats, and suits; 30 E. 23d.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. M. Robinson, laces and embroideries; 72 Leonard.

Federman, M. J., Scranton, Penn., suits, coats, and dresses; 30 E. 23d.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss C. Jamieson, laces; Miss Carpenter, fancy goods; 464 Broome.

Filene's, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. E. Coakley, mdse. manager; 116 W. 32d.

Chicago Novelty Cloak Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Munzer, cloaks; 72 Leonard.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Mayer, domestics; L. North, dress goods, linings; E. Adelberg, laces, vellings, ladies' neckwear; 6th Ave. and 20th; Latham.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Mogue, rugs, bedding; 334 4th Ave.; Victoria.

Kohn, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Steiner, dress goods; I. Cohn, mfg. dept.; 51 Leonard; Victoria.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. H. Boxer, ribbons; 215 4th Ave.

Barney, H. B., Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Harbeck, notions; laces; 25 Spring.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Mumoine, silks; F. O. Stevens, rugs; C. F. Jones, hardware; F. W. Schryver, women's knit underwear; 104 Worth.

Miller-Daniell Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Sharkey, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

Sisson Bros. & Welden Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; B. F. Welden, laces, trimmings; Imperial.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. F. Farrell, men's and boys' clothing; Wolcott.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Mme. M. Lannon, knit goods, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 214 Church; Grand.

Century Skirt Co., Boston, Mass.; M. Kopion, skirts; Albert.

SALESMAN wanted by prominent cloak and suit house for Middle West; can turn over business to right party who has large following of his own. L. M., 380 Times.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama Currency Fund 4s...J. J.	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914.....J. J.	.....		.....		99	May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958...	.....		.....		106¾	Oct. 29, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958, reg.	100½	May 29	100½	May 29	106¾	May 29, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1960...	.....		.....		105¾	Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961.....M. S.	102⅜	Jan. 23	101	May 17	101¼	May 20, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102	Jan. 8	102	Jan 8	102	Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960.....J. J.	102	Apr. 18	101¼	May 14	101¼	May 14, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg....	102	Mar. 19	102	Mar 19	102	Mar. 19, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961.....J. J.	103	Jan. 27	101	Jan 2	101¼	June 6, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.....	102⅜	May 25	102⅜	Mar 26	102⅜	Mar. 26, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961.M. S.	106	Jan. 25	101¼	Jan 2	102	Apr. 30, 1912
North Carolina 4s, 1910.....J. O.	.....		.....		114⅜	Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910.....J. J.	.....		.....		99¾	Feb. 8, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small.....	.....		.....		101¼	Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax.....A. O.	.....		.....		117	Dec. 11, 1907
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.....J. J.	.....		.....		103½	July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.....J. J.	97¼	Apr. 26	97¾	Apr. 26	97¾	Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small.....	.....		.....		97¼	Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.cfs	52¼	Jan. 27	46	Jan 2	47¼	May 22, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	.....		.....		86½	Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger.....	.....		.....		90	Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	102½	Mar. 27	100¾	May 27	100¾	May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon.....Q. Jan.	101¼	Mar. 8	100¾	May 28	100¾	May 27, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	114¾	Jan. 29	113¾	Jan 23	114¼	June 6, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	114¾	Mar. 26	113¾	Jan 8	114¼	June 6, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon...Q. F.	103½	Mar. 29	101¼	Jan 6	102¾	May 15, 1912
U. S. 2s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102¾	Feb. 23	102	Feb 6	102¾	Feb. 27, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.....	.....		.....		102½	Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.....Q. F.	.....		.....		100¼	Jun. 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.....Q. Nov.	.....		.....		101¼	Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.....Q. Mar.	102¾	Mar. 21	101¾	Feb 17	101¾	Jun. 1, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961.....Q. Mar.	102½	Mar. 25	101¾	Jan 18	101¾	June 8, 1912
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925.F. A.	.....		.....		110	Nov. 28, 1906
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934.....Q. F.	.....		.....		111	May 3, 1906
Ph. Is. p.w. & imp. reg. 4s, 1935.Q. M.	.....		.....		108¾	Feb. 26, 1904
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s, 1914-45...Q. F.	.....		.....		103¾	Sep. 7, 1911
Argentine 5s.....	99¾	May 7	97	Apr. 16	99	June 7, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rets. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest.....	95½	Apr. 17	93¼	Jan 25	94¼	June 6, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 15, 1925. F. A.	93¾	Feb. 8	92¼	Jan 2	92¾	June 6, 1912
I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10, 1925. J. J.	93	Feb. 1	91¼	May 25	91¼	June 7, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925. F. A.	86¼	Jan. 29	85¼	May 31	85¼	May 31, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s.....M. S.	103¾	Jan. 29	102¼	Jan 2	103¼	Jun. 1, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s.....M. S.	99¾	May 21	99	Apr 6	99¾	May 21, 1912
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c. 1919 City of Tokio interim ctfs. for 5s p. c. loan, 1912.....M. S.	98	Feb. 3	97¼	Jan 8	97¾	June 6, 1912
	95	Apr. 10	94	Apr 25	94	June 8, 1912
U. S. of Mexico at 5s.....Q. C.	97¼	Jan. 25	95¼	Mar 28	96	June 8, 1912
U. S. of M. 4s, Ser. A, Dec. 1, 1968. J. D.	91	May 29	88	Mar 11	91	May 29, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954.....M. N.	88	Feb. 20	86¾	Apr 25	86¾	June 6, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg...M. N.	87¼	Jan. 20	86¾	June 5	86¾	June 5, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.....M. N.	.....		.....		88¾	Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1956.....	.....		.....		90¼	Jun. 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1958....M. N.*	93¼	Apr. 19	93	Jan 30	93¼	Apr. 19, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1955....M. N.*	96¾	Mar. 19	95¾	June 6	95¾	June 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1956....M. N.*	99¾	Feb. 17	99¾	May 20	99	May 22, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.....*M. N.	100¾	Feb. 16	99¾	May 18	99¾	June 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg.....M. N.	.....		.....		100	Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....*M. N.	107¾	Jan. 8	107	Apr 19	107¾	June 5, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.....M. N.*	107¾	May 7	107¼	May 7	107¼	May 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....M. N.*	107¾	Jan. 20	107	Apr 18	107¾	June 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.....	.....		.....		107¾	Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.....*M. N.	100¼	Jan. 23	99¾	June 3	99¾	June 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg.....	.....		.....		99¾	Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.....*M. N.	100¼	Jan. 25	99¼	June 3	99¾	June 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.....	100	Apr. 6	99¾	Jan 30	100	Apr. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960.....*M. S.	103	Feb. 19	101¼	June 4	101¼	June 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960, reg.....	.....		.....		102	Dec. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rets., reg...	101¼	May 9	100¾	May 8	100¾	June 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1962, rets., reg...	101	May 22	101	May 22	101	May 22, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 3½s, 1914..M. N.	.....		.....		98¾	Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't bonds, 4½s, 1917.*M. N.	102¾	Feb. 29	101	Mar 19	102¼	June 6, 1912
Ass. bonds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	103¾	Feb. 14	102	Mar 28	102	Mar. 28, 1912
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	.....		.....		102¾	July 10, 1911

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hoit, J. Jury calendar. 389—In re Michael Lewis. 104—Sovereign Bank v. Stanley. 192—Alexander v. St. Louis Southwestern R. R. 256—Kusner v. Pressed Steel-Car Co. 295—Nicoll v. Pullman. 361—Baker v. Penn R. R. 372—O'Connell v. Barden's Cond Milk. 168—Bird v. Coggey. 44—Nashville v. Barnum. 304—Nelson v. Penn R. R. 188—Oliver Dilson v. Forsyths. 282—Barrigan v. Bouvier. 351—United States v. 317 Bales Havana Tobacco. 351—Canon v. Savoy Strut Co. 354—Weiss v. Arnold Print Works. 180—D'Auia v. Internat Merc M Co. 180—Tillinghast v. Brown. 316—Curran v. Lehigh Valley R R. 304—Danzig v. Hilton. 365—Baldwin v. Eidman. 397—Vilvarli v. N Y N & H R R. 379—Rivera v. La Compagnie G T. 375—Lambert v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 375—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 379—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 150—United States v. Mandelberg Co. 242—Pittsburgh Plate Glass v. Hilton. 82—Rodgaire v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 29—O'Reilly v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 29—Sparrow v. Woodhull. 30—Sparrow v. Irvin. 35—Sparrow v. Leavitt. 37—Sparrow v. Campbell. 41—Sparrow v. Rice & Barton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J. Admiralty and equity. 225—City of N Y v. Tug Geo P Randolph. 241—Holler v. Holmes. 260—Repner v. West India S S Co. 16—De Long Hook & Eye Co. v. Am Pin Co. 50—Mosler v. Lurie. 78—Rund Mfg Co v. Pittsburgh Water & Heat Co. 79—Rund Mfg Co v. Pittsburgh Water & Heat Co. 119—Kennedy v. The China W Crane. 236—Staples Erick Co v. 88 A Stefano. 182—Derby v. Tug Robt Robinson. 250—Monk v. Tug S R Calloway. 253—N Y C R R v. Tug Transfer No. 34—Paul v. Rothschild.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges: A R Finkelstein, S Leiman, B Wolff, H & J Pomerants, J R Rawson, Jr, F J Burchard, G Kaplan, W C Egan, H Rosenweig, A Frankenbush, L Guggenheimer, S Morris, I & J Remer, F S Thompson, H Segalowitz, Smith & D Pasquale, A & A J Schulman, B Levy, F A Cauchois, P Handelman, G & S Julius, R Altman, J Conrad, F Simmonds, S & D Bloch, J Weinberg, Ruskin & Lindenbaum, L Drucker, M Diesenhouse, C J Gallagher, N Siraguse, M A Levittan, S V Morris. Under objections: I L Cohen, A Abrams, Foughkeepsie Glass Works. Motions: Mexican Sugar Refg Co, B Kreager, M Lewis, Sackin & T, Livingston & Turk, S Ornstein, C Lombardo, A Landau, A Berkowitz, Nati Theatre Manager Co, F Crawford, J T Reinhardt, L C Cohn, S B Forman, Di Firre Co, Motor Eng & Sales Co, J W Strauss, Hamilton Cigar Store Co, L Leiser, J M Hanley, M Schiff, S Buhler & Co, Moore & Kay, P Amitelli, J Miller, Sackin & T, North American Trading Co, E Lutzer, D & J Isaacs, Jacqueline, Rens Millinery Co, J E Demar, H Markum, J Dietrich, A S Bock, Wyckoff, Church & Partridge, M Buller, American Checkgram Co, J J Hickey.

State.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gingerich, J. Litigated Motions: In re Wilkox. 2—In re Hoyt Book Co. 3—Decker v. Amend. 4—U S Fidelity & Guar Co v. Ireland. 5—Buckingham v. Clifton Springs Sanitarium Co. 6—Smith v. Rubel. 7—Schein v. Schein. 8—Danziger v. J King Const Co. 9—Weingreen v. Selenick. 10—Morris v. Seattle Realty Co. 11—Strachstein v. Strachstein. 12—In re Marks. 14—Klopmann v. Klopmann. 15—Shaff v. United Surety Co. 16—New Amst Cas Co v. Smith. 17—Mannheimer v. Dinkelspiel. 18—Rogers v. Rogers. 19—Krum v. Krum. 20—Ray v. McAneny. 21—O'Brien v. Bock. 22—Landres v. Berlin. 24—Steiner v. Kaufman. 25—Murray v. Shubert. 26—Kauffman v. Simis. 27—Cullen v. Thomas. 28—In re Cohn. 29—Fletcher v. 416 W 33d St. 30—Pfeifer v. Orbach. 31—Clover & Sheafer. 32—Levy v. Tuchman. 33—Reid v. Bank of N Y. 34—Met Life Ins Co v. Code Realty Co. 35—De Wentworth v. The Engineer Co. 36—Grady v. Tarbox. 37—Ehrlich v. I O A S. 38—Am Undergarment v. Liberman. 39—Basmajia v. Eninger. 40—Ferguson & Wheeler Co v. Perry. 41—Epstein v. Schwartz. 42—Mahot v. Mathot. 43—Greenbaum v. Rosenberg. 44—Soroker v. Soroker. 45—Wisch v. Hogan. 46—Klein v. Klein. 47—Leavitt v. Enos. 48—Bawden v. Cushman. 49—Bach v. Seklir. 50—De Bost v. De Bost. 51—Sanandres v. Cramp & Co. 52—Monaghan v. Hendrick. 53—Gartlier v. Mortimer. 3567—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 4714—Gayetty v. Thompson. 4956—McOwen v. Harris. 4961—Robinson v. Robinson. 4966—Reed v. Russell. 4968—Feinglass v. Feinglass. 5077—Terhune v. Terhune. 5078—Crocker v. Electric Projection Co. 2907—Brand v. Driggs. 4092—Kalvin v. Smethurst. 4096—Tucker v. Bowers. 4670—Stephen Merritt Burial, &c, Co v. Stephen Merritt Co. 4998—Levy v. Levy. 5083—Bowman v. Bowman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.; case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VIII., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest. 5448—Glenn v. Radford. 5646—Brownell v. Cent Foundry Co. 5636—Strum v. Frost. 5788—Sidney v. Scudder. 5650—Opar v. Ward. 6196—Cleary v. Dykeman. 6372—Mesteer v. Board of Education. 6487—Branich v. Danker. 6743—McCreary v. Terry & Tench Co. 6580—Gilbert v. Bishop. 6807—Hamet v. Landeker. 6852—People ex rel Fitzpatrick v. Henderson. 6781—Uhlig v. Hunter. 6906—N Y Butchers' Dressed Meat Co v. Moses Strauss Co. 6928—Same v. Strauss. 6988—Rubinger v. Kleist. 6966—Security Bank v. Carnegie Trust Co. 6702—Bowman v. Bowman. 6867—Bronx Borough Park v. Kelly. 6927—A Schwarer & Sons v. Moss. 6891—Sonnenheim v. Fonly. 6940—Gilbert v. Ambrose. 6780—Schwarzenbach v. Moran. 6401—Planoy v. Tekulsky. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gavegan, J. 6129—Klein v. Prudence. 7487—Keegan v. N Y C & H R R R. 9430—Burrieci v. Witham Operating Co. 4506—Seaman v. Keystone Const Co. 7451—Maiorca v. Myers. 7592—Corbett v. Northern Union Gas Co. 9835—McDonough v. Staten Island R R. 7775—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 7871—Evans v. White. 8385—Dekker v. Browne. 7403—Magee v. N Y Tel Co. 4241—Levy v. Beck. 2715—Martin v. Anglo-Am Authors' Ass'n. 4893—Isenberg v. Setauket Spring Water Co. 4893—Hickey v. Sloane. 4903—Marcus v. Calaghan. 4906—Marks v. City of N Y. 4905—Sowotny v. Kosloff. 4906—Driscoll v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 4744—S Pizzro v. Taylor. 4909—G Pizarro v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Platzek, J. 3787—Brummerhop v. Shubert-Anderson Co. 4285—Heiser v. Cion Abattoir Co. 1716—Moebs v. Shulaf. 10624—Rancour v. Jolins. 9584—Weinbaum v. B'klyn Union El R R. 4781—Gurr v. City of N Y. 4687—V Romano v. N Y Con Co. 4683—S. Romano v. N Y Con Co. 4690—Clausen v. Connecticut Cab Co. 4686—Cahill v. City of N Y. 4896—Collins v. City of N Y. 4911—McDermott v. Taylor. 4913—Smith v. Burling. 4915—Wilson v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 4916—Brenner v. Erhardt. 4927—Baier v. Samuels. 4928—Berne v. City of N Y. 4929—Christen v. Grossbuster-Seal Cooper Co. 4933—Ashkinase v. Seadale. 4955—Parsons v. McDonald. 4962—Whitaker v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Cohalan, J. 2454—Cooperman v. Hopper. 4915—Whitner v. Kranz. 2975—Miedin v. Krotenberg. 100—Bryan v. Sadir. 9544—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 4863—Whitner v. Prov Sav Life Assur Soc. 4698—Birt v. Press Pub Co. 4822—Cirasella v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rolfins. 10814—Holler v. Nassau Elec R R. 4611—Engelhardt v. Henry Elias Brewing Co. 4825—Fink v. Droste. 4986—E Magnus v. Levering & Garrigues. 4987—A Magnus v. Leverinx & Garrigues. 4938—La Magous v. Mathew Wilson & Co. 4939—Browne v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 4940—Hauch v. Shaw. 4945—Berliman v. I Elyn & Sons. 4947—Friedberg v. Mail & Express Co. 4948—Friedberg v. Press Pub Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Guy, J. 4440—Wortzman v. Feill. 4765—Groves v. Ebrer. 4787—Lawman v. Hicks. 4830—Fried v. Bordens Cond Milk Co. 4917—Decker v. City of N Y. 4950—Tracy v. Hynds. 4956—Bartalatore v. Picardia. 4959—Wallner v. Postman. 4961—Walsh v. Van Riper. 4964—Hellerman v. Shapiro. 4966—Reddin v. Am Sugar Refining Co. 4967—M. Bilgefeld v. Silk. 4968—J. Eigenfeld v. Silpa. 4971—Cloran v. Nipp. 4976—Galen v. J B Colt Co. 4979—Isaacson v. Central Stamping Co. 4981—Adelson v. City of N Y. 4984—Matera v. City of N Y. 4985—R Speias v. S S Shubert Booking Agency. 4986—M Speias v. S S Shubert Booking Agency. 4989—Same v. Same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Erlanger J. 858½—McLaren v. Jolins. 4481—Zuckerman v. City of N Y. 4483—Zuckerman v. City of N Y. 4240—Metzger v. Campe. 4751—Mellen

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

If one were to exclude from a survey of the present situation the factor of politics the showing would be almost entirely a most favorable one. What we would find would be a record of expanding trade with foreign countries; record production and consumption at home of iron and steel products and of copper; a general volume of trade which seems to be turning again toward expansion after some recent signs of check which latest data do not bear out; a condition of ease in the money market, and a promising outlook for the season's crops. Granting all this, it would be difficult to attribute to other factors a sufficient influence upon the general situation to vitiate a prediction of increasing prosperity. Without lessening the importance which really ought to be attached to certain phases of the present political situation, it is altogether possible to assume that the underlying factors above referred to will, indeed, be powerful enough to override other considerations, and those who are taking this view can hardly be charged with showing too great optimism if due reserve be made for such temporary unsettling influence as politics may yet play before the outcome of the present campaign is fully determined, and for the further possibility of disappointment in respect to the season's crops. The stock market itself last week displayed for a time a very cheerful tone, but, as on several recent occasions, it rather quickly dropped back into dullness, along with which came an irregular if, indeed, not a reactionary tendency.

Looking at other developments of the last week, there can be only satisfaction drawn from such information as that which came to hand of the steel trade and the copper trade, two of the most important of the country's industries. What recent events in the steel trade have demonstrated is that the advance in the price of many steel products has not put a check upon consumption, but, on the contrary, that new orders have continued to come to hand in sufficient volume to more than make up for the record output of the steel mills. To-day's statement of the Steel Corporation is expected to show a substantial increase in unfilled orders, and if this is borne out it will be made very plain that the users of iron and steel are filling their wants at a rate which has never previously been attained. So far as the position of the copper trade is concerned, it was pretty clearly indicated in last week's statement of the copper producers, showing a decrease of over 15,000,000 pounds during May in the stocks of the metal in the hands of producers. At the same time the price of the metal rose to 17½ cents, owing to the urgency of buying on the part of consumers who had failed to provide for their wants at lower prices. The opinion in the copper trade is that nothing appears on the horizon which seems capable of bringing a check to the advance in the price of the metal, but reverses in the position of the copper market have occurred often enough in the past to make many consumers of the metal hesitate to do more at the present level than to fill their immediate wants. It must be acknowledged, however, that this same sort of attitude on the part of important buyers of copper for use in manufacturing accounts for their failure to lay in a store of the metal at several cents a pound under the prevailing quotation. We are looking here at the steel and copper trades not so much from the point of view of those directly concerned with them as for the light which the conditions in these trades may throw on the general business situation. Both trades have been regarded as among the best barometers of general business conditions, and if we accept them as such the outlook is indeed gratifying.

No period, however propitious, can be expected to be entirely free from complaint regarding the conditions affecting the crops in one section of the country or another, but the drift of all of last week's advices favor adherence to the view that the crops as a whole have made most favorable progress. Last week's first Government cotton report of the season showed a condition 2.6 points under the ten-year average for this date, but no acreage figures were supplied, and even the condition report was deprived of much of its importance by reason of the fact that the weather has been very favorable since the date as of which this report was made up, and by the further fact that the planting of cotton this year was delayed by the lateness of the season. It will not, therefore, be possible until the July report is issued to form any definite opinion on the basis of the Government's figures of the outlook for the cotton crop. It is noteworthy that in the trade reviews of the commercial agencies for the last week the increasing confidence in the favorable outcome of the year's farming is finding reflection in increased final distribution of merchandise. Bank clearings last week instead of following the tendency displayed the previous week, showed good increases over the corresponding week of last year and the year before.

The sale of the State's bonds at a very small fraction over par served as a reminder last week of the tendencies which have been manifesting themselves in the investment market. It has persistently been indicated for a long time past that there are fewer and fewer individual investors able or willing to content themselves with low interest bearing bonds, and this has its reflection, even in the market for a security which commends itself almost exclusively to financial and fiduciary institutions. So generally is this condition recognized that no surprise is caused by the fact that these State bonds brought so small a premium, but there are other conditions which bear on the situation, including the increasing freedom with which Governments as well as individuals have committed themselves to enlarged expenditures, and here is one of the conditions which touches vitally upon the general situation. The country and its people are spending too much of their incomes and there is too little left for reinvestment. In many cases this course is practically forced upon individuals, but the result, so far as the element of saving is concerned, is the same.

One influence which helped to contract trading in the stock market toward the end of the week was the expectation of the handing down of important decisions by the Supreme Court at its session on Friday and again to-day. Neither the anthracite coal case nor the Union Pacific case was decided on Friday, but on that day the court rendered its decisions in four appeals from the Commerce Court, reversing that court in each instance. Had it not been for the attitude which Congress has already taken toward this newly instituted court, its reversal in all the cases which have come before the Supreme Court from the Commerce Court might have been the occasion of disappointment to the railroads, which had looked kindly upon the establishment of this tribunal. It is worthy of note, however, that the reversals by the Supreme Court were in several instances favorable to the railroads.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

MONEY CHEAP IN LONDON.

Revival of Market Predicted, Following Week of Depression.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 9.—Throughout the week the general tone of the stock market was depressed. The losses incurred by liquidations during the last settlement prevented any marked improvement.

The only firm feature was the copper shares, the strength of which and good crop news exercized a beneficial effect on Americans.

The prospects for the coming week are hopeful. A revival of the market is confidently predicted. The Board of Trade returns for May established new records, especially as regards exports, foreshadowing a continuance of favorable foreign exchanges.

Money is relatively cheap and likely to remain so, although the margin of supplies is not very largely in excess of current needs. The money market liquidated all short loans to bank, but is still heavily in debt.

The conditions in Germany and elsewhere point to severe pressure at the end of the half year.

COPPERS STRONG IN PARIS.

Rio Tinto Shares Experience Sharp Rise, Owing to Better Prices.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 9.—The salient feature of the week's Bourse was the sharp rise in Rios, the continued strength of the copper group being stimulated by the good impression produced by the copper statistics just published, showing a decrease in the European stock of 2,952 tons.

This, combined with the rise in the price of the metal, both in London and New York, gave new stimulus to operators, resulting in a good increase in business.

The news from Fez of the submission of the tribes, and the report that Franco-Spanish negotiations are about to terminate in an agreement, were other factors encouraging an optimistic spirit.

The market closed somewhat irregular, but indications point to renewed activity.

BOERSE IMPROVES.

American Factors Contribute to Remove Earlier Depression.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 9.—The Boerse at the beginning of the week was dull and depressed, rumors that several firms connected with the stock markets were insolvent and the unsatisfactory position of the money market restricting operations.

By the end of the week, however, the tone improved, mainly on account of support from New York, good American steel advices, and the strong recovery of Canadian Pacifics on Saturday, when it was stated that the stock offered here was taken by New York. The favorable German crop report and the fresh record of German iron production last month were other factors helping the improvement.

Imperial State loans were weak. Three per cents, touched 80.375 on Thursday, the lowest quotation yet registered.

Prospects of the early reduction of the Reichsbank rate were discussed with optimism. It is reported that the managers are disposed to make a reduction of ½ per cent., provided that the next return is favorable, but recent remarks of the President of the Havenstein render an immediate reduction improbable, although it is known that he is anxious to lower the rate as soon as possible.

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Denials in Pittsburgh District That List Is to be Put Up at Once.

DEMAND FOR BARS GOOD

Automobile Makers and Railroads Both in the Market for Heavy Supplies Now.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—The word went out yesterday, in response to inquiries following the recent advance in merchant pipe, that no further advances in finished steel product were to be expected for some time. The advance early last week of $2 a ton on the smaller sizes of merchant pipe (all sizes under six-inch) started reports that producers were preparing to put shapes and plates up another dollar a ton, to $20. The understanding has been recently that no further advance in plates and shapes past the present $24 level, reached at the opening of May, would be made until about the opening of July, but a number of small tonnages last week were sold by mills at the higher figure, and rumors started of a decision for an immediate advance in the official price.

From the best sources yesterday this report was denied. It was said that no action in the way of changing finished product prices would be attempted, at least until after the coming National political conventions. Although the steel trade is inclined to discount all political agitation this year, on the theory that the country intends to buy steel, no matter who wins Presidenial honors, the leaders are not ignoring the possibility that developments in the National conventions and in platform making may have their bearing on the spot market for finished product.

Despite the fact that the country attained, with the opening of this month, the heaviest daily tonnage rate in finished steel in the history of the industry, the mills continue to maintain a conservative position as regards prices. Outputs are well contracted ahead, the heavier lines being sold into the third quarter for practically the maximum capacity of the plants now operating. Specifying on running contracts for June deliveries is exceeding expectations, and a threat of new price levels seems unnecessary. The advance in steel pipe at the opening of last week had been anticipated for a fortnight, the new prices bringing butt and lap-weld pipe of smaller sizes on a line with seamless tubing and other tubular products. The conservatism of the mills is illustrated in the fact that the heavier sizes of merchant pipe, on which heavy inquiries are still pending from the Southwest, were not touched.

While the Chicago district is selling merchant bars for spot delivery at premiums of about $1 a ton above the official base price, limited tonnages of standard bars remain available in Pittsburgh at the base rate of 1.20c., established May 1, which is $24 a ton. Demand by automobile interests for supplies in excess of their second quarter contracts has created a lively demand for bars, and the railroads also are specifying more heavily for bar iron than at any time this year.

The week just ended saw an advance in cold rolled shafting of about two points on the official list, although this still leaves shafting at an abnormally low figure, fully ten points off the high point of 1909, though $4 or more above the low point of last February, the lowest on record. Specialties that have shown slight advances in the last fortnight include bolts and nuts, and structural rivets, which latter had not advanced in line with other structural and building supplies.

Makers of pig iron are not worried over the continued failure of the crude metal to take its share in profits of the rising market in steel. Pig iron continues within about $1 of the low point of last Winter, and sales last week in Pittsburgh, Mahoning, and Shenango Valley territory were limited and displayed no signs of price betterment. A sale of 4,000 tons of forge iron by a Valley furnace interest actually showed a decrease of 10 cents a ton for that grade—$12.90. Valley furnace, as compared with the last preceding sale at $13, furnace. Basic iron for third quarter continued to be quoted at $13.25, Valley furnace, but no actual transactions have been reported at that price in ten days. Bessemer iron remains pegged at $14.25, Valleys, with little new demand, although current shipments on contract are very heavy. The only real interest shown in the market is in foundry grades, in which there is lively inquiry for third quarter and last half, and a very definite prospect of a price advance from $12.25, Valley furnace, the present definitely established market.

The secret of the situation is found in the exhaustion of pig iron stocks in Pittsburgh and Valleys district at the rate of fully 40,000 tons a month. Stocks of iron in this territory, including the reserves held by steel works, are the lowest since 1909. In the present situation, a pig iron shortage by the middle of the year seems unavoidable, in which case the shipment of iron into the district from outside is certain to bring prices up with a jump.

A report, seemingly well verified, that the Steel Corporation will take some tonnage of spot basic out of the open market in Chicago district the coming week, to supply its Gary mills, which are short of pig iron, has raised speculation here, since it is known that recent heavy purchases of basic iron in Chicago district, to supply Southern Illinois and St. Louis interests, have about exhausted all stocks of basic in Chicago. The Steel Corporation may find it easier to buy its basic in the Mahoning Valley or Cleveland district, it is believed.

The Connellsville coke market, which has been the victim of manipulation since the first signs of a coke shortage developed, has not yet found itself, and prices of furnace and foundry coke declined rapidly all week, spot furnace coke selling at $2.20 at oven Saturday, as against $2.40 a week ago. Some furnace coke was taken on contract for second quarter at $2.15, although open quotations remained around $2.30 to $2.40. Sales of standard foundry coke for last half have been made at $2.80, which is 20 cents under the middle-of-May level.

THE WEEK'S IMPORTS.

Customs Statistics Show a Large Gain Over 1911.

Statistics covering imports, exclusive of specie, entered at the Port of New York in the week ended June 1, as compiled by the Custom House, show the value of general merchandise entered to have been $16,388,660, a gain of $5,088,427, compared with similar imports of the corresponding period in 1911. Dry goods imports for the week aggregated $1,910,208, a decrease of $21,898, compared with the same week last year. The total value of the week's imports was $18,248,868, against $13,182,339 in 1911, a gain of $5,066,529.

The total value of imported merhandise entered since the beginning of the current year aggregates $435,483,802, an excess of $62,772,437 over the value of merchandise entered in the corresponding period in 1911. The imports of 1911 to the above date amounted to $372,711,365.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate northeasterly winds.

South Carolina—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday; moderate northeasterly winds.

Georgia—Cloudy and probably rain in southern portion Monday and Tuesday; moderate northeasterly winds.

Florida—Rain Monday and probably Tuesday; brisk easterly winds, probably high over the northwestern portion.

Alabama and Mississippi—Cloudy and probably rain in southern portion Monday and Tuesday; brisk and probably high easterly winds.

Louisiana—Cloudy and probably rain in southern portion Monday; Tuesday showers; brisk and probably high easterly winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair in the interior, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain on the coast, Monday; Tuesday fair in northern and probably showers in southern portion; brisk and high northeasterly winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

New Mexico—Local showers Monday; Tuesday fair.

Arizona—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Unsettled Monday, probably local rains. Tuesday fair.

Oklahoma—Probably fair Monday and Tuesday.

Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and West Virginia—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light, variable winds.

Indiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate easterly winds.

Illinois—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday probably fair; moderate easterly winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate variable winds, becoming southeast and south.

Wisconsin—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday unsettled, probably showers in western portion; moderate southerly winds.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness Monday, probably showers in western portion. Tuesday showers; moderate southerly winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Monday, probably showers in western portion. Tuesday showers.

Missouri—Cloudy and some warm weather Monday. Tuesday fair.

North and South Dakota and Nebraska—Showers and warmer Monday. Tuesday showers.

Kansas—Showers Monday. Tuesday unsettled.

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CANADA CUTS CEMENT DUTY.

Must Import It, Owing to Boom in Building Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 9.—The Canadian Government has decided to grant for a limited period a remission of one-half of the duty paid on Portland cement or hydraulic, or water lime in barrels, bags, or casks, and upon the bags and casks in which they are imported. The remission will apply to the period from June 12 to Oct. 31.

Heretofore the general duty has been 52 cents per barrel of 350 pounds. It will be now 26 cents on importations from the United States, and 17 cents on those from Great Britain. This action has been taken because of building construction in the West being held up for lack of a cement supply. Of 6,250,000 barrels used last year 441,000 came from the United States.

SECURITY HOLDERS WARNED

That It's Better to Pay the New State Tax Than Await Local Assessments.

The effort of the State Board of Tax Commissioners to have all assessors throughout the State enforce the tax on "secured debts," as provided by Chapter 802 of the Laws of 1911, has caused the Merchants' Association of New York in a circular letter to warn all persons holding taxable bonds, who have hitherto considered themselves immune, that they can no longer offset their debts against bonds taxable under the "secured debt" law. The circular further shows that compliance with the law materially reduces the burden of personal taxation on certain forms of personal property, while the failure to comply results in an increase in the net amount upon which the tax is levied, and causes the annual continuance of the tax.

The securities affected are mortgages on real estate outside the State, not recorded in the State; serial bonds or notes, secured by mortgage or deed, recorded outside the State and not recorded in the State; serial bonds or notes secured by the deposit of collateral securities, under deed of trust or trust agreement, and serial bonds, debentures, or notes, not payable within one year, for an amount not more than $1,000 each, and not secured by any collateral security.

A single payment of one-half of 1 per cent. tax upon the face value of such securities exempts them from all further taxation in the State, or divisions thereof, but if the tax is not paid, the securities are subject to annual local assessment, with no deduction being allowed for debts owing by the holder. In other words, holders of securities, discovered by the assessors, will be compelled to pay, without any exemption for debts, an annual tax, usually from a third to a half of the income, and very much greater than the lower tax, which, once paid, insures complete exemption for the future.

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Net Debt.....617,700
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SALES OF STOCK IN THE WEEK ENDED JUNE 8. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 2,295,216 SHARES.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 8. Bid	Ask.	Change since last week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended June 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 8, '12.
9⅜	1½	3	Mar. 30	¼	Mar. 26	⅝	1	— ⅛	ALLIS-CHALMERS	100	$8,933,700	.....	..	SA	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	8⅛	100
...	...	2⅜	May 14	1⅜	May 29	2	2½	+ ⅛	Allis-Chalmers cfs. 1st pf.	100	15,800,300	.....	..	SA	2	2½	2	2½	...	900
24	6⅝	8	Jan. 2	2½	June 4	2½	5	+ ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	8,820,300	Feb. 1, '04	1¾	..	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½	81⅜	900
...	...	6	May 14	3	May 9	4⅝	5½	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. cfs. 1st paid.	100	12,165,400	.....	..	..	3⅝	5¼	5	5	...	900
71⅝	44⅝	68	June 6	60	Feb. 1	59¾	60⅝	— ⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,900	May 27, '08	1	Q	62¼	68	62	66⅝	68⅛	224,700
63⅝	46	63⅛	Mar. 22	58½	Feb. 27	61	62	+ ⅛	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,380,900	Apr. 15, '12	1	Q	61½	62⅜	61½	61½	59⅞	1,450
39⅜	39¼	70	Mar. 20	53	Feb. 26	74⅝	74½	+ 5⅛	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	13,000,000	May 15, '12	1¼	Q	68⅝	75	68½	74½	56¼	45,050
101	92½	100⅜	June 1	97	Apr. 3	100	101	— ⅝	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¼	Q	100	100⅞	100	100¾	100	471
97	87	96¼	Mar. 15	91½	Jan. 2	95½	96½	+ ½	American Brake, Shoe & Fy. Co.	100	3,000,000	Mar. 30, '12	1¾	Q	96	96	96	99	93¼	1,235
138	122½	138¾	June 6	120	Jan. 2	128	130	+ 1⅜	American Brake Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Mar. 30, '12	1¾	Q	137	138½	137	138½	134	235
12½	5⅞	43	May 11	11¼	Feb. 1	35½	36⅝	+ 1½	American Can Co.	100	41,258,300	.....	..	..	36	38	35¼	36⅝	11⅝	67,700
93½	77	121⅛	May 11	90⅜	Feb. 1	116½	119¼	+ 2⅝	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,253,300	Apr. 1, '12	1¼	Q	116⅜	119½	116⅜	119	87¼	4,900
58¼	42⅜	61⅝	Apr. 9	46⅜	Feb. 1	59½	59⅝	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	½	Q	57⅝	60⅜	57⅝	59⅝	57	7,800
120	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	118½	120½	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	QOO	118¾	119	118½	119	119¼	575
62⅜	41⅝	57¼	May 8	43⅝	Jan. 19	53½	54¾	+ ½	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54	53¾	1,500
245	201	220	Apr. 6	200	Feb. 9	213	220	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	3	Q	220	220	218	218	240	90
5	3½	6½	May 16	3	Feb. 19	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	‖13,274,100	.....	..	..	5	6	5	5½	4½	800
26⅝	18	27½	May 16	20	Feb. 26	24	26½	— 1⅜	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,200	Aug. 15, '06	1	..	23¼	23½	22⅝	22⅞	24⅜	200
25⅝	16½	30⅝	May 20	18	Jan. 2	26⅛	26⅜	+ 1	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅝	..	20¼	27⅜	25⅞	26⅛	20	5,000
12⅝	8	17⅞	Apr. 25	9¼	Mar. 6	14⅝	15½	+ 1¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	14	15¼	13⅜	15	11⅞	3,010
34½	28¼	42	Apr. 22	30	Feb. 20	38	38½	+ 2½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00	1⅝	..	36	39⅜	36	38¼	32¼	2,040
48½	32¼	44⅞	Apr. 9	31⅜	Feb. 27	42¾	42½	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 15, '06	1¼	Q	42⅜	42⅝	40⅝	42¼	41¾	2,600
110¾	102	116	Apr. 8	105	Jan. 9	107	109½	— 1¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 22, '12	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	109	100
5⅝	3	15⅝	May 16	4⅜	Jan. 10	14⅝	14⅞	+ 1	American Malt Corporation.	100	5,764,000	.....	..	..	13⅞	15	13⅞	15	4⅝	1,350
43⅝	31½	60⅛	May 11	42	Jan. 6	58½	58⅝	+ ⅞	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,723,100	May 2, '12	2	SA	58	58⅝	58	58⅝	35	1,000
83½	59⅜	80⅜	Mar. 29	67⅜	Feb. 1	85½	86	+ 2¾	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Mar. 15, '12	2-3	Q	82½	87⅞	82¼	85¾	81⅝	67,900
106⅞	98¾	106½	Apr. 24	102⅝	Jan. 2	107½	108	+ ⅝	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	107¼	108	107	107¾	107	1,385
89¼	82	99	May 2	83	Mar. 11	87	90	— ¼	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¼	Q	89	92⅜	91¼	91⅝	95	400
325	226	169⅜	June 8	123	Mar. 6	146½	167	+27	American Snuff Co.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	SA	35	36⅜	35	36¼	29½	900
...	...	103	June 7	90	Feb. 9	102¼	...	+ 2	American Snuff pf., new	100	3,507,800	.....	..	..	102	103	102	103	...	700
52½	35	39½	May 11	26	Jan. 19	36	37	+ ⅛	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	35	36¾	35	36½	42	725
122¼	112¼	132½	May 13	114⅜	Jan. 12	131¾	132	+ 5⅜	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	130¾	132¾	130	132	130⅝	29,085
119½	113	123⅝	June 3	115½	Jan. 6	121½	122½	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	122¼	123⅝	121⅝	122	118	477
153⅛	131½	149¼	Mar. 25	137⅝	Jan. 2	145⅝	146	+ 2	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	328,056,200	Apr. 15, '12	2½	Q	145¼	146	145¼	145⅝	152	4,368
...	...	298½	June 8	241½	Feb. 29	295	296	+22½	American Tobacco Co.	100	40,314,700	June 1, '12	2½	Q	275	298½	275	293¼	22,530	
...	...	108⅜	Jan. 19	102	Jan. 9	107	109	+ 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	97	100
106⅝	...	106⅝	Jan. 19	101¼	Jan. 11	105	105¼	+ 1½	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	50,006,300	.....	..	..	..	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..	3,100
105	92½	106⅛	June 6	102	Jan. 16	103	110	+ ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf. tr. rects.	100	.....	.....	..	..	..	108½	103½	103½	..	200
33½	25⅞	31	May 17	28¼	Feb. 6	27½	29½	+ 1½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	29¼	29⅞	29¼	29½	39½	200
96¼	85¼	94½	Mar. 21	89	Feb. 1	91	92¼	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	92¾	92⅞	91¼	91½	95	400
34½	24½	41⅝	May 2	23½	Jan. 25	36½	36⅝	+ 1½	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '12	1	SA	35	36⅜	35	36¼	29½	900
41⅜	29	41⅝	Apr. 2	34	Feb. 1	44½	44⅝	+ 2⅜	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	106,812,500	Apr. 17, '12	50c	Q	42⅜	44⅝	42½	44⅜	39¾	79,325
108	106½	122	Apr. 19	105½	Feb. 1	120¾	122½	— 1⅜	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,939,700	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	122½	122½	120¾	120¾	...	200
116¾	99⅝	110⅝	Apr. 8	103¼	Feb. 1	107¾	107¾	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	170,132,000	June 1, '12	1½	Q	105⅝	107⅞	103¾	107¼	115⅝	22,400
105½	100⅞	104½	Feb. 10	101⅜	Jan. 2	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,169,500	Feb. 1, '12	2½	SA	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	105¼	579
129¾	117	143½	Apr. 9	133½	Jan. 10	140¾	141½	+ 2¼	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,743,600	Jan. 10, '12	3½	SA	140	141½	140	141	130½	2,364
107	103¼	108	May 16	102⅜	Feb. 2	107⅛	108	+ ⅛	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12	3½	SA	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	...	410
109⅝	98½	111⅝	Apr. 30	101¼	Feb. 1	108⅜	108⅝	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '12	3	SA	107½	109⅜	107½	108⅜	107⅝	3,900
91	85½	91	Jan. 23	87⅜	Apr. 7	87½	88	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '12	2	SA	88	88	88	88	89¾	95
2½	1¼	2⅞	Apr. 26	⅞	Mar. 22	1½	1⅝	..	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..	200
39⅜	29	42	Apr. 29	27⅜	Feb. 27	37½	37½	+ 2⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	35½	38½	35½	37⅝	32¾	4,300
66¾	54	74⅜	May 9	56¼	Feb. 27	70½	72½	+ 2⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	⅝	..	70	73¾	69½	72	69¾	1,425
84½	72	90¼	May 27	76⅝	Jan. 2	80⅜	81½	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	80⅜	90	80	86⅝	81⅝	39,995
148½	129	145⅝	May 16	137⅛	Mar. 21	142	145	+ 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Apr. 1, '12	1½	Q	144	144	144	144	144⅞	100
...	...	*137	June 3	*137	June 3	128	150	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh pf.	100	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '12	3	SA	137	137	137	137	...	34
247	195⅝	270	May, 16	226½	Mar. 4	265½	265½	— 1½	CANADIAN PACIFIC	100	180,000,000	Apr. 1, '12	2½	Q	266⅜	267⅝	263½	265⅞	241⅞	21,488
...	...	253	May 14	223	Mar. 7	...	...	..	Canadian Pacific sub. cfs. 2d pd.	...	.....	.....	..	..	260	259	259	259	...	20
33⅜	15⅞	28¼	Apr. 22	16¼	Feb. 27	25½	26	+ ⅝	Central Leather Co.	100	29,580,100	.....	..	..	24⅞	26½	24⅝	25¼	31⅝	1,460
105	91½	95¼	Apr. 22	80	Feb. 27	93⅝	94	+ ⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,277,800	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	102	1,050
86⅝	68⅝	91¼	May 11	68¼	Feb. 1	77⅛	77⅝	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,795,700	Mar. 30, '12	1½	Q	77	79⅝	76⅞	77⅜	84½	14,050
31½	15	24½	Apr. 2	17	Jan. 25	18½	20	..	Chicago & Alton	100	10,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	18	18	18	18	30	100
25¼	17½	20½	Apr. 8	17	May 31	17½	18½	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	45,144,400	.....	..	..	17	17½	17	17½	24⅝	662
49¾	35½	39½	Apr. 8	33	May 29	33½	34	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	.....	..	..	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	45⅝	160
132½	100⅝	112⅝	Apr. 8	103½	Feb. 5	104⅞	105	+ ⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,250	Mar. 1, '12	2½	SA	104⅝	106	104⅛	104½	129	12,963
153½	138¼	146	Jan. 2	141	May 27	141⅜	143	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	141	142	141	142	153	300
150½	138¼	145	Apr. 26	135⅝	June 6	135	135¾	— ¾	Chicago & Northwestern	100	136,121,700	Apr. 15, '12	2½	Q	135½	135¾	134¾	135¾	149⅝	2,160
144	130¼	144	Jan. 3	128	June 6	130	135	— 5	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '12	3½	SA	128	133	128	133	142⅜	500
3⅜	1⅜	3⅝	Apr. 18	1¼	Feb. 16	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction trust rects.	100	8,523,000	.....	..	..	2½	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	...	800
7¼	4¼	10¼	Apr. 18	4	Mar. 21	7	7⅝	..	Chicago Union Traction pf. trust rects.	100	4,571,700	.....	..	..	6½	7¼	6½	7¼	...	700
27½	16⅞	24	June 6	25	Jan. 15	33½	33⅝	+ 3½	Chino Copper	5	5,553,320	.....	..	..	30	34	30	33¼	24	5,830
36⅝	25	34¼	Apr. 10	23½	Feb. 28	28⅝	29½	+ 1⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,335,500	Apr. 15, '08	1¾	..	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	24⅝	1,000
112	106	110	Apr. 23	103	Mar. 11	112	...	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '08	1¾	..	112	112	112	112	110	50
82	70	76⅞	Jan. 10	74	May 22	74½	75	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	15,800,000	Apr. 1, '12	2	SA	74½	74½	74½	74½	80¼	200
148½	128⅜	146	Mar. 28	133¼	Feb. 17	141⅝	142½	+ 2	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	90,738,400	Mar. 15, '12	1½	Q	141	142⅝	141	142	147	3,100
15⅝	9⅝	17½	Apr. 24	10	Jan. 16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅝	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,763,100	.....	..	..	14⅞	15⅞	14⅞	15⅝	15	2,400
85	73	87	Apr. 24	76¼	Jan. 3	82	83½	+ ⅛	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,820,900	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	82½	83	82½	83	83⅞	200
174⅞	150½	175⅛	Feb. 6	167	Jan. 16	167⅜	169⅜	+ ⅝	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	42,503,000	Mar. 20, '12	2½	Q	168⅜	168½	168⅜	168½	173½	120
570	505	569	Jan. 29	540	Jan. 16	540	550	+ 6⅜	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Apr. 20, '12	2½	Q	549⅜	549⅜	549⅜	549⅜	560	100
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	18⅝	May 23	20	21	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	20⅜	19½	20⅛	30¼	200
74	36⅜	46½	Jan. 24	34½	May 29	36	37½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	Q	35	37⅞	35	36	25¼	1,700
83½	29	24⅞	Apr. 2	24	May 29	32½	33	+ 1½	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,800,100	Apr. 30, '12	½	Q	31⅜	33	31⅜	33	37	2,900
15⅝	9	11⅞	May 16	8½	Mar. 4	9	10½	— 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,900,000	.....	..	..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	14½	100
38⅜	27¼	30¼	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛	ERIE	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	34⅛	35⅜	34¼	34⅝	37	24,700
61¼	45⅝	57⅞	Apr. 11	50¼	Feb. 3	52	52⅜	+ 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07	2	..	51½	52⅝	51¼	52⅛	58	2,400
49⅜	35	48	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	41⅜	42⅜	+ ⅞	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07	2	..	42⅜	42⅞	42¼	42⅞	47	150
135	104¼	140	June 6	128	Jan. 2	135	145	+ 2½	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	100	8,558,900	June 1, '12	1½	Q	140	140	140	140	135	115
168⅝	142	173	Apr. 9	155	Jan. 2	160	160½	+ 2	General Electric Co.	100	77,632,700	Apr. 15, '12	2	Q	167½	170½	167¼	169	164	6,900
51⅝	35	38¼	Apr. 9	30	Feb. 26	34⅜	35	+ ⅛	General Motors	100	15,499,200	.....	..	..	34½	34½	34½	34½	...	175
86⅝	74⅛	82	Apr. 8	70¼	May 3	73½	75	— ⅛	General Motors pf.	100	15,806,100	May 1, '12	4 1-12	..	73½	74⅝	73	74⅜	...	1,283
7⅞	3¼	5	May 16	4	May 7	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	10	33,591,490	Apr. 30, '12	50c	Q	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	6⅛	17,525
...	...	196	June 8	135	May 2	185	193	+22	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	177	193	177	193	...	1,200
...	...	112	Mar. 18	109¾	May 11	108	111	..	George W. Helme Co. pf.	100	3,508,800	Apr. 1, '12	1¾	Q	110½	110½	110½	110½	...	100
140	119	135¾	Apr. 9	126	Jan. 15	132½	134	+ ¾	Great Northern pf.	100	209,990,100	May 1, '12	1¾	Q	133¾	134½	132½	133¾	139	13,400
63⅜	38⅜	45	May 20	36	Jan. 31	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅝	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	...	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11	50c	..	42¾	42⅞	41⅝	42	63½	4,585
147	132	141½	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	126½	127⅜	+ ⅝	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	199,296,000	Mar. 1, '12	3½	SA	126	127¼	126	126⅜	141	1,900
...	...	20⅝	June 7	18⅛	June 3	19	19⅜	+ 1½	Inspiration Con. Copper	20	14,456,880	.....	..	..	18⅝	20⅛	18½	19⅞	...	13,773
20⅜	13½	21⅜	May 24	16⅜	Jan. 3	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛	Interborough-Met. pf. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,300	.....	..	..	19½	20⅛	19⅜	20¼	19⅝	8,400
58⅜	39⅜	62	Mar. 26	53⅜	Jan. 3	58¼	58½	+ 1¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	.....	..	..	57⅛	59	57	58⅝	53	6,100
129⅜	90⅛	124½	May 20	105¾	Feb. 1	120	121½	+ 4⅝	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Apr. 15, '12	1¾	Q	118⅞	122⅝	118¾	122	124	4,700
128⅝	115	121⅝	Apr. 15	116¼	Jan. 17	117¾	121	..	International Harvester pf.	100	80,000,000	June 1, '12	1¾	Q	120	121	120	120	118	4,368
18⅝	9	19⅜	May 22	9⅝	Jan. 17	17⅞	17⅝	+ 2½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	15	18	14⅜	17½	17⅝	10,550
56⅝	44⅝	62⅞	May 22	45⅞	Jan. 3	59½	60½	+ 2½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 15, '12	¾	Q	58	60⅛	58	60½	40½	2,600
44	23	34	Jan. 2	24½	June 3	26	26½	— ⅛	International Steam Pump

New York Realty Owners

INCORPORATED 1896.

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BANK of the METROPOLIS
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Organized 1871
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POSITION WANTED as Solicitor for Banking or Brokerage firm. Years of experience. Satisfactory references from banks and merchants of New York City. B. A. L., care C. J. Nasmyth, 15 Wall St.

INVESTORS READ
The Wall Street Journal

THE MECHANICS TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Bayonne, N. J.
Commenced Business aMrch 1st, 1888.
STATE, CITY AND COURT DEPOSITARY.
Only Trust Company in New Jersey Clearing Through New York Clearing House.
Accommodations based on balances and responsibility.
Accounts maintained in principal cities.
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The Washington Trust Co.
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253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits, Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
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Transacts banking and trust business

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 42d St., N. Y.
London Office, 32 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus . $23,000,000
Deposits 178,000,000

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIVE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND SECURED GOLD NOTES OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 1, 1909:

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Bankers Trust Company, successor by merger to The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, under Trust Agreement between Bethlehem Steel Company and said The Mercantile Trust Company, dated November 1, 1909, that Notes of the above issue, to the amount of $58,000, face value, numbered 185, 187, 275, 342, 536, 553, 587, 649, 678, 764, 976, 981, 1040, 1300, 1220, 1285, 1388, 1507, 1524, 1625, 1630, 1637, 1706, 2107, 2240, 2154, 2240, 2471, 2841, 2897, 3016, 4210, 3840, 3991, 4083, 4315, 4350, 4385, 4483, 4565, 4748, 5051, 5072, 5137, 5418, 5510, 5917, 5956, 6152, 6216, 6527, 6567, 6681, 6779, 7064, 7132, 7196, 7265, have been drawn by lot for redemption, on the 22nd day of July, 1912, for account of the Sinking Fund, at the price of one hundred and two and one-half (102½) per centum of the face value thereof and accrued interest, upon which date interest thereon will cease, and the holders thereof are hereby notified and required to deliver said Notes, with all unmatured coupons attached, to the undersigned, at its office, No. 16 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on or after said 22d day of July, for redemption, for the purposes of said Sinking Fund, at the price above mentioned.

Dated New York, May 20, 1912.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
TO THE HOLDERS OF INVESTMENT GOLD BONDS:

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Trust Agreement of the Childs Real Estate Company with Guardian Trust Company of New York as Trustee, dated 1st day of September, 1900, the following bonds have been drawn by lot for redemption:

6	157	312	435	507	568
24	184	316	448	531	617
79	195	345	460	539	625
95	209	379	473	541	627
121	261	397	475	542	647
123	265	427	495	547	674

and will be redeemed at 110% of the face value thereof and accrued interest on the 1st day of September, 1912, at the office of the Guardian Trust Company of New York, No. 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which date interest will cease on the above-numbered bonds.

CHILDS REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
By SAMUEL S. CHILDS, President.
Dated New York City, June 10th, 1912.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of forming a limited partnership, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

First. The name of firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "SUTPHIN & KINNEY," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the business of collecting accounts.

Third. The names of the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are WILLIAM H. SUTPHIN, BEIRNE KINNEY, and KENTON HARMAN, all of whom are of full age. The said William H. Sutphin is a general partner and his place of residence is Matawan, in the County of Monmouth, and State of New Jersey; the said Beirne Kinney is a general partner, and his place of residence is New York, in the County of New York, and State of New York; the said Kenton Harman is a special partner, and his place of residence is No. 400 West 118th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Fourth. The amount of capital which the said Kenton Harman, one of the special partners, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is Three Hundred ($300.00) Dollars.

Fifth. The time at which said partnership is to begin is the 20th day of March, 1912, and the time at which said partnership is to end is the 20th day of March, 1922.

Dated the 19th day of March, 1912.

WM. H. SUTPHIN, L. S.
BEIRNE KINNEY, L. S.
KENTON HARMAN, L. S.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ¡Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation June 5, 1912. Bid.	Quotation June 5, 1912. Asked.
Albany & So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	99
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	97
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	46	47½
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	71½	73
Do 6% cum.pf	1,108,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	86½	87
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	1,604,500	S	S	F. & A.	99	100
Am. Rys. 5, '17.	2,500,000	2½	..	A. & O.	96	96½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25¾	26½
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	73	74
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	12½	13½
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	53	60
Do 1st 6s, '33	1,500,000	S	S	M. & N.	80	92
Ark. Val. R., L. & P. 7s.....	500,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1912	96½	99½
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	101
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	75	85
Do common..	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	25	35
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40...	987,000	5	S	J. & D.	101	..
Au. E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	100 1-3	100¼
Balt. Co. Wagon & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	..
Ben. Har.-St J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	100½	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	93½
Do ref. ex. 6s, '51	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	102¾	103
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28...	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,068,000	2½	S	M. & N.	65	70
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	800,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	..
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 30, 12	121	121
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 12	79	..
Do 1st 5s, '51	4,329,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	79	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	126¼	126¾
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	65	..
Do 6s, 1940..	1,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104	105
Chi. El. Rys. 5% notes, '14	30,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	98¾
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.H.&P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Clev. El. Ill....	5,784,500	4	S	V	125	128
Do preferred	800,000	6	Q	F.M.A.N	108	..
Clev. El. R. 5s, '12	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Cleve'l'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Col. Spgs. Elec. 1st 5s of '20..	V	V	V	V	98½	101
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19..	V	V	V	V	97½	100
C. Sps. L., H. & P. 1st ref. 5s, '20	V	V	V	V	94	97
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	..
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	J., &c.	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,782,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	..
Do unstamp.	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	90¼
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 12	76	76¾
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¼	104¾
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	94½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s.....	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	93	93
Do preferred	4,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	93	95
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '26.....	9,539,500	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22.....	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
Denver G. & E. 6% notes, '14..	2,500,000	3	S	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Det. Edison Co.	5,747,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	124	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co, 1st 5s, '51.	1,819,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	..
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	84	87
El Paso El. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	87½	90
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	.....	35½	37
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 12	79½	81
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,610,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	92½b	95b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	A	Monthly	115	11
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	92	94
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Guanaj. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	33	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	70	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	83	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	102
Hud. R. R. P. 1st 5s, '44.....	4,222,000	2½	S	F. & A.	34	38
Ill. Cent. Trac. 1st 5s	V	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	94½
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	78	80
Int. Ry. of Buf., Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104½	105
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104¾	..
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	5	S	M. & S.	98	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. FD. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	105
Int. Trac 4s, '49, receipts flat...	12,515,000	2	S	J. & J.	73¼	73¾
J. C. H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	61	61½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s.....	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Kanka., G. & E. 5s, '30	V	V	V	V	96½	..
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,542,080	..	..	.....	18	20
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	45	48
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	8	S	M. & N.	97	97¾
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	102½
K. C. Ely. 4s, '29	2,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	82
Kan. C. West 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82	85
K.C. Met. St. Ry. K.C. ex. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97½
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91¼	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	J.M.J.O	97¾b	100b
Do 5s of '22..	2,680,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Leav'nw'th L., H. & P. 5s.....	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104¼	..
L. Rock H. S. & W. R.R. 5s, '39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83½	85
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20.	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38...	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Los A. G. & E. 5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	..
Mex. El. (Reading) 5s of '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100
Min. St. Ry. 6s, '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	102¼
Min. St. Ry. & St. Paul City 5s of '28.....	9,807,000	5	S	A. & O.	104	108
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	92½b	93b
Do 1st 6s, '46	1,696,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Muskogee G. & E. pf.....	1,418,500	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 11	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,078,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Nassau L. & P. 5s	619,000	5	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s....	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103½
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912.....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	101½	102½
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s.....	4,550,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1946 ..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	82½	82½
No. Ont. L. & P.	2,085,000	..	..	.....	22	26
Do preferred	1,800,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35....	17,544,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87¾	88½
Nor. St. Power.	4,531,800	..	..	.....	31	34
Do preferred	3,838,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	89	91½b
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s.....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '23.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock....	8,500,000	..	..	.....	52½	55
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94¾	95
Do deb. 6s, '21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945....	1,838,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '23	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Ottum. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92b	95b
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El. 5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'w'e El. Pow. con. mtg. 5s, '39	4,566,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	103
Do 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	12,970,440	1¼	Q	Dec 30, 11	110	110½
P. Ut. Cor. ($50)	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Jan.	$45	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan.	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,000,000	5	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	27	28
Do preferred	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 12	50	53
Rich., L., H. & P. 5s of '14...	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	101

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Dividend. Period	Dividend. Date.	Quotation June 5, 1912. Bid.	Quotation June 5, 1912. Asked.
Roanoke R. & P. 5s '25.....	V	V	V	V	96½	..
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, 58	2,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch. Ry. & L. 5s	9,101,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100	..
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	.....	..	..	.....	100½	101¾
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	86
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Rockt'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '30.....	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, 5s	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	100
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97¾	98¼
Sa.gn. Val. Tr. 5s	815,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	8,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,250,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '52	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	100	101½
Seattle Elec. Co. con. 5s, '29....	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96¼	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s	8,625,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s, '49.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
So. Cal. Ed'n Co. Do 5s.....	7,200,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	78	80
South'n Pow. 5s	9,236,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	96
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,085,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93¾	95
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
St. G. & E. ($50)	7,468,150	..	..	.....	22¾	24½
Do pf. ($50)..	10,672,700	2	S	J. & J.	50	50½
Do cv. 6s, '26	10,300,000	3	S	J. & D.	100½	101
Syrac. Rap. Tr. 5s of '46.....	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102	..
Tampa El. 1st 5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	10,250,000	..	..	.....	77	77½
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do 5s of '23..	2,826,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	94¾	96
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49.....	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	99½
Unit. El. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83¼
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94½	95
UG & E of N.J. 5s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64½	64½
United Util.....	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	29½	31
Do preferred	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	98½	101b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,288,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95¼	96¼
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	5,500,000	1	Q	June 1, 12	88	90
Do con. 4s, '51	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	94½	94¾
Wash.-Va. Ry. Do preferred	10,244,000	2	S	M. & S.	86	86½
West'n Power. Do preferred	1,378,000	1½	S	May 1, 12	50	..
Do 5% cum. pf	1,000,000	2	S	May 1, 12	20	30
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	14,670,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35.....	6,000,000	6	..	.....	59	60
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97½	98½

b—And dividends accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	12	M	May 20, 12	220	225
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 12	107½	108
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	12	S	May 1, 12	104	110
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb 1, 12	145	148
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	23	..
Do preferred	1,500,000	..	..	.....	63	..
Am. Loco. 5s, '14	V	V	V	A. & O.	100¼	100¾
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 30, 12	150	160
Am. Typefd.....	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	46	48
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 12	98	101
Do deb. 6s, '39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	..	101
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb 1, 10	20	25
Am Writ. Pap.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	122	125
Atl. Port. Cem. Do 1st 6s, '25	11,000,000	2	S	M. & S.	102	..
Bab. & Wilcox.	4,400,000	5	Q	J.A.J.O	100½	102
Baldwin Loco..	15,000,000	10	V	V	53¾	54½
Do preferred	9,200,000	V	V	V	107¾	108¼
Barnes & Smith Car 5s of '26..	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Biograph Co....	2,000,000	1	M	May 1, 12	113	120
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	85
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	128	129
Do preferred	7,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15, 12	107	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 12	143	145
Central C. & C.	5,125,000	1½	Q	Apr 15, 12	82	83
Do preferred	1,875,000	V	V	V	1¼	3
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	3½	A	March 1	20	24
Do preferred	1,267,200	¢10	Q	Jun 24, 12	650	700
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	¢10	Q	Apr. 2, 12	17	19
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1909	55	59
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	13	14
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	5,595,200	..	..	.....	..	..
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31....	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	30	35
Cramp, Wm., & Sons 1st 5s....	V	V	V	V	100	102
Crocker-Wh'ler. Do preferred	1,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 12	90	92½
Diam. St. Tel. 1st 5s	600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105	106
Fairmount Coal 5s of '31..	V	V	V	V	99½	..
Fed. Sugar 5% notes, '14	5,252,000	5	S	J. & J.	96	97
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	V	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Gen. Bak. 1st 6s	2,500,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	75	75¼
Goodrich, B F, Co Do preferred	2,900,000	3	S	V	97	100
Har'son Bros. pf	30,000,000	..	..	.....	82¼	82½
Hav. Tobacco..	15,000,000	V	V	V	106½	106¾
Hav. Tob. pf....	29,790,700	..	..	.....	46	..
Int. Nickel Co. Do preferred	4,703,800	..	..	.....	3	9½
Do 5s.....	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar 1, 12	288	..
Int. Textb. Co.	8,912,628	1½	Q	V	107	106
Interoc Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '35	8,475,000	5	S	Apr 1, 12	100¾	101
K. C. Stocky'ds Do cv. 5s, '13	6,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 12	144	146
Do 5s, '20.....	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 12	98	99
Kolb Bakery pf	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	102½
Lanston Mono..	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	98¾	100
Merg. Linotype	6,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 12	93	94
Mex. Petrol pf.	12,797,800	12	Q	Mar 30, 12	222¾	223
Mtn. St. T. & T.	V	V	V	V	69	70
Otis Elevator.. Do preferred	22,656,900	1¾	Q	Apr., 1912	108¾	109¼
Pack'd Mfg. Car 5% notes, '16..	6,871,500	1	Q	Apr 15, 12	75	77

MEAT-PACKING LEADS ALL OUR INDUSTRIES

Value of Products of All Kinds Estimated at $1,370,568,101 by Census Bureau.

ILLINOIS TAKES FIRST RANK

Kansas Is Second and New York Third—Total Number Employed in the Industry 108,716.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Thirteenth Census statistics, showing the number of establishments, persons engaged, power, capital, expenses, and product of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry in continental United States, by States, are given in an advance bulletin which will be issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. It was prepared under the supervision of William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for Manufactures.

The industry considered here was in value of products the first in rank in the census year. It includes the wholesale slaughtering and meat-packing establishments and those engaged in the manufacture of sausage, but not the numerous retail butchers' shops, which in the aggregate slaughter a large number of animals. It includes also the manufacture of many by-products, some of which are carried to a high degree of elaboration.

In 1909 there were in the United States 1,641 establishments; 108,716 persons engaged in the industry, of which number 1,659 were proprietors and firm members, 1,855 were salaried officers, Superintendents, and managers; 13,794 were male and 1,680 female clerks. The average number of wage earners was 89,725; the number in the maximum month, December, was 96,234, and in the minimum month, April, 84,558.

The capital invested amounted to $383,249,170. The expenses were $1,316,366,878, of which the officials received $4,915,326, clerks $15,138,161, wage earners $51,644,720, fuel and rent of power $6,700,834, other materials $1,195,126,950, rent of factory or works $1,218,595, taxes (including internal revenue) $2,020,345, contract work $414,895, and other miscellaneous $39,180,581. The primary horse power was 208,707; the value of products, $1,370,568,101. The value added by manufacture, which is the difference between cost of materials and value of products, was $168,740,317.

Illinois, with an average number of 26,705 wage earners, with $45,618,899 in value added by manufacture and $380,594,956 in value of products, or about 30, 27, and 28 per cent., respectively, of the general total for each item, was far ahead of the next State in rank. This latter was Kansas, with an average number of 10,951 wage earners, $17,714,526 in value added by manufacture and $165,860,516 in value of products. New York ranked third, with 6,110 wage earners, $16,961,817 added by manufacture, and $127,130,051 in value of products.

The following is a condensed summary:

State.	Average No. of wage earners.	Value of products.
Alabama	47	$320,451
California	1,641	34,280,005
Colorado	650	9,656,810
Connecticut	432	4,472,242
Delaware	82	1,871,858
District of Columbia	135	1,880,575
Florida	32	407,084
Georgia	90	599,346
Idaho	39	531,702
Illinois	26,705	380,594,956
Indiana	4,423	47,289,409
Iowa	4,144	59,045,282
Kansas	10,591	165,360,516
Kentucky	354	6,568,077
Louisiana	1,037	270,437
Maine	107	1,956,955
Maryland	1,034	18,682,951
Massachusetts	3,325	44,402,972
Michigan	902	13,435,114
Minnesota	1,921	25,753,697
Missouri	4,674	79,581,294
Montana	105	2,053,609
Nebraska	6,015	92,305,484
New Hampshire	24	190,221
New Jersey	1,817	37,583,395
New York	6,110	127,130,051
Ohio	3,086	50,804,100
Oklahoma	63	886,257
Oregon	268	5,879,615
Pennsylvania	8,050	151,536,936
Rhode Island	214	3,150,308
Tennessee	780	2,056,719
Texas	3,639	43,829,746
Utah	99	1,690,446
Virginia	848	4,600,630
Washington	825	15,653,990
West Virginia	167	3,768,888
Wisconsin	1,890	27,216,864
All other States	1,114	1,657,168
Total	80,728	$1,370,568,101

All other States embrace Colorado, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

Hog 100 Days Without Food.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., June 9.—Pinned under the ruins of a church near Evergreen, Ala., which had blown down on Feb. 21, a hog was found to-day alive, and while weakened from the long imprisonment, was able to eat and drink. The animal was more than 100 days without food and water. Several persons were present when the débris of the building was removed and the gaunt hog came forth.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb market for the week ended Saturday, June 8, 1912, with price changes for the week, are given in the following table:

STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
4,400	Allied Sec. Co.	91	86	87	— 3
50	A. C. Pr. pf. w.l.	110	110	110	+ ½
1,000	Am. Wr Paper.	4	3½	3½	— ½
270	Baldwin Locom.	54½	54	54½	+ ½
7,700	Brit. Am. Tob.	27⅝	25⅝	27⅛	+ 1
670	Brit. Am. Tob. rts.	11	11¼	11¼	+ 1⅛
5,800	Goodrich Co.	86½	82⅝	83	— 2⅝
1,100	Goodrich Co. pf.	106¾	106⅜	106⅜	— 1⅜
100	Havana Tob. pf.	10	10	10	+ ½
800	Houston Oil.	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
400	Int. R. tr. ctfs.	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ⅝
85	Int. Salt Case pf.	105	105	102½	— 2
700	S. S. Kresge.	52	51	51½	— ½
636	L. V. C. S. Co.	252	240	242	— 8
4,380	Loose Wiles Co.	37⅝	34⅝	37	+ 2
1,147	Loose Wiles pf.	103½	102⅜	103	—
10,500	Marc. of. new.	1¼	1	1	— ⅛
15,900	Mars Oil.	35	32	33	— 2
20	Per. R. A. Tob.	250	249	250	+ 1
11	R. J. Reynolds.	246	239	239	— 8
32	St. Oil of N. J.	382	380	380	— 1
100	Studebaker Co.	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
4,010	Un. Cig. St. Co.	225	220	220	— 5
1,650	U. S. Light & H., new.	22	16½	18½	— 2½
20	U. S. Light & H., pf., new.	86	85	86	— ½
410	F. W. W'worth.	85	84	84	— 1
100	F. W. W'worth pf.	116	116	116	+ ½

RAILROAD.

18,520	Man. Transit.	2 13-16	2 1-16	2¼	— ⅛

MINING.

6,000	*Big Four.	53	49	50	— 3
13,400	Braden Copper.	6¾	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
8,700	B. Col. Copper.	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
900	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
8,700	*C. O. D. Con.	10⅛	9	9	— 2
5,400	Con. A. S., new.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
7,200	*D. Bl. R., new.	9	8	8	— 1
4,700	D.-D. Copper.	3 1-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	— 9-16
20,550	*E. Field Daisy.	16	10	13	+ 2
8,200	*El Paso.	82	79	79	— 3
6,370	Florence.	1⅝	1 1-16	1 5-16	..
2,700	Giroux Mining.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
5,700	Gold Hill Con.	7-16	5-16	5-16	— ⅛
11,900	Greene-C., new.	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅝
600	Kerr Lake.	2 13-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	..
200	Key Copper.	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
5,900	La Rose.	3 9-16	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
400	Mason V., new.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
2,050	McKin.-D.	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 13-16	..
1,000	M. Co. of A., new.	3	3	3	..
4,980	Mother Gold.	1	15-16	15-16	..
2,700	Nevada Hills.	2	1 15-16	2	..
2,700	Nip. Mines.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
4,900	Ohio Copper.	1 15-16	1¾	1¾	..
1,800	Pac. Smelters.	7-32	3-16	¼	..
4,000	*P. East Dome.	6	5	5½	+ ½
2,600	Silver L. Oak.	4⅛	3	3½	— ⅝
1,050	S. U. M. & M.	13-16	½	13-16	— ⅛
1,600	Stewart Min.	1⅝	1⅜	1 5-16	— ⅛
3,255	Tonopah Ext.	2¼	1 15-16	1 15-16	— 9-16
420	T. M. of Nev.	7 1-16	6 15-16	7	— 1-16
1,100	Tri-Bullion.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
3,200	Tuol. Copper.	3 9-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	— ⅛
12,100	*Wett. Bil. M.	64	57	60	— 2
700	Yukon Gold.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	..

BONDS.

$30,000	Braden C. 7s.	145	133	145	4-15
100,000	Braden C. 6s.	145	135	141	+ 8
40,000	Chi. El. new 5s.	96⅝	93½	96½	+ ⅜
5,000	Insp. C. cv. 6s.	105	104½	104½	— ½
3,000	Miami Cop. 6s.	102	102	102	..
$6,000	N. Y. State 4s, new.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
25,000	N. Y. Tran. 4½s.	96½	96½	96½	..
25,000	St. Bell Tel. 8s.	100	100	100	..
1,000	Tel. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅜
$3,000	West. Pac. 5s.	83½	83½	83½	+ ½

*Dollars per share.

MANY PRICES UNSETTLED.

Dun's List for the Week Shows Change in 56 Commodities.

Dun's list of wholesale prices quoted in the New York and near-by markets last week shows a considerable variation from quotations of the previous week. No less than fifty-six commodities show a change in price, thirty-three having advanced and twenty-three declined. Ten of the advances had direct bearing on foodstuffs, while twelve directly or indirectly affected the cost of wearing apparel. Drugs, chemicals, and oils supplied six more advances, and the balance was pretty evenly divided between the metal, hide, and tobacco markets. Being confined for the most part to limited fields, neither the advances nor the declines can be taken as a general criterion of current business conditions. Ten of the declines noted were in quotations on foodstuffs. The grain market slumped badly, showing lower prices on six of the eight commodities quoted. The remaining seven declines were distributed among three or four miscellaneous markets.

Summing up the week briefly, the grain market showed the greatest loss of strength, and the wool and woolen goods market the greatest gain. Drugs, chemicals, and oils were firmly held, six advances and one decline being shown. Advances and declines in the metal and foodstuff markets were evenly balanced. Hide and leather values were well maintained. Lumber, building materials, paper, and boots and shoes showed no recession from values of the previous week. Of the declining commodities, all but six were quoted at prices somewhat higher than those of a year ago. Of the thirty-three advances, only five show a decrease from prices current in 1911.

The changes, with comparative prices last year, follow:

ADVANCES.

	This Week.	Last Year.
Beans, marrow, choice	$3.45	$2.80
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	14½	12¾
Butter, creamery extras	27½	25
Eggs, Western, firsts	18½	14½
Hogs, live, (Chicago)	7.10	5.75
Lard, prime steamed	10.85	8.10
Pork, mess, (Chicago)	18.62½	13.50
Short ribs, sides, (Chicago)	10.40	7.87½
Tea, Formosa, fair	.14	.11
Cabbage, Virginia	1.25	1.50
Tobacco, export, common	.08	.06½
Tobacco, export, medium	.09	.10
Wool, N. D. and S. D., fine	.18	.18
Wool, N. D. and S. D., medium	.21	.19
Wool, N. D. and S. D., ¼ blood	.22	.19
Wool, Utah, Wyoming & Idaho, light fine	.17	.18
Wool, Utah, Wyoming & Idaho, heavy	.14	.14
Clay worsted, standard, 16 oz.	1.05	1.65
Clay mixture, standard, 16 oz.	1.50	1.40
Thibet, all wool, 16 oz.	1.30	1.25
Fancy cassimere	1.10	1.07½
Broadcloths	.90	.87
Chevriot, plain, 12 oz.	1.05	.98
Serges, low grade, 12 oz.	1.12½	1.03
Hides, cow, heavy native	19½	.14
Antimony, Hallet	7.85	7.75
Copper, lake, (New York)	.17½	.1245
Cottonseed oil, Summer, white	.67	.000
Petroleum, crude	1.00	1.50
Acid, oxalic	.08¼	.072
Balsam Tolu	.80	.24
Cocoa butter, bulk	.33½	.44
Quicksilver	.60	.65

DECLINES.

Butter, Western factory	.22½	.17½
Cheese, f. c., special, new	.13⅜	.11
Milk, 40-quart can, net	1.20	1.10
Sheep, live, (Chicago)	3.30	3.00
Sugar, raw, Muscovado	3.42	3.96
Potatoes, State	2.50	2.25
Onions, Texas	.50	1.00
Pepper, Singapore, black	.11½	.09⅝
Apples, evaporated, choice, 1911	.06¼	.14½
Peaches, California, dried	.07½	.07⅛
Wheat, No. 2 red, new crop	1.21¼	.97
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.83	.61
Malt	1.34	1.00
Oats, No. 2 white	.61½	.45⅛
Barley, malting	1.24	1.00
Straw, long rye, No. 2	.95	.65
Rubber, up-river, fine	1.07½	.94
Burlap, 40-inch, 10½ oz.	.05⅛	.0335
Burlap, 40-inch, 8 oz.	.05¼	.0295
Oil, cod, domestic	.51	.54
Turpentine	.48	.56½
Cake, foundry, p. s.	2.40	1.75
Tin, (New York)	.45⅝	.48¼

A PLEA TO ARMY WOMEN.

Mrs. Wood Raising a Fund for a Memorial to Titanic Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, has perfected a plan for obtaining the support of the army women for the movement to raise a women's memorial in Washington to the men who died for women on the Titanic. Mrs. Wood has undertaken to have a personal letter sent to every woman in every army post in the country, asking for contributions. It is the plan to put all the money thus received into one large sum and contribute it to the memorial fund as coming from the women of the United States Army.

The co-operation of the navy women has been sought in another manner. Mrs. John Hays Hammond has written to the wives of the principal officers and commanders of all the fleets and navy yards asking their aid.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended June 8, $11,804,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express	84½	84½	84½	10
Alb. & Sus. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	6
Allis-Chalmers 5s	62½	61	62	35
Allis-Chalmers 6s, tr. rs.	61	59¾	59¾	5
Allis-Chal. 5s, tr. rs.	57	57	57	2
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102	102	102	28
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	20
Am. Hide & L. 6s	100	100	100	13
Am. Ice Securities 6s	80¾	80¾	80¾	3
Am. Sm. Sec. 6s	105	104¾	104¾	178½
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	100¾	100	100	4
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	69
Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s	114¼	114¼	114¼	10
Am. Thread 4s	94	94	94	5
Am. Tobacco 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	14
Am. Tobacco 4s reg	95¼	95¼	95¼	½
Am. Tobacco 6s	120¾	120¾	120½	2
Am. Writing Paper 5s	89½	88¾	89¾	6
Ann Arbor 4s	79½	79½	79½	4
Armour & Co. 4½s	92	91⅞	92	75
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	93¾	93½	93½	131
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	8
A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s, stpd.	90½	90½	90½	2½
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	107¼	105¼	107¼	85
A., T. & S. F. cons. 4s, 1960	103¾	102	103¾	329
A., T. & S. F. cons. 4s	93¾	93¼	93¼	15
Barr Prod. s. f. 5s	91	90	90	28
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95¾	95¼	95¾	36
At. C. L. L. & N. 4s	94	93¾	94	45
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	93½	92¾	93¼	73
Balt. & Ohio g. 4s, reg.	97¾	97½	97¾	5
B. & O. prior lien 3½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	41
B. & O., P. L. R. & W. Va. 4s	91¾	91	91	82
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	91¼	91	91¼	32
Bethlehem Steel 5s	97½	97	97½	35
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
B'klyn Rap. Tr. 5s	90	90	90	415
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	109
B'klyn Union El. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	4
B'klyn Union El. 5s sta.	102¾	101¾	102½	5
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	107¾	107¼	107¾	13
Bush Terminal 5s	97¾	97	97½	11
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	96	96	96	12
Can. Southern 1st 6s	101	101	101	47
Can. Southern 2d 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	11
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	6
Central Leather 5s	95¾	95¼	95¾	60
Cent. of N. J. 5s	120¾	120¾	120¾	3
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	96¼	96	96¼	47
Central Vermont 4s	91½	91½	91½	3
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	100¾	100¼	100¾	117
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	93¾	92¾	93¼	39
Chicago & Alton 3s	71¼	71	71	4
Chicago & Alton 3½s	63¾	60¾	63½	95
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96	95¾	96	67
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	232
C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	81
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	98¾	98½	98¾	15
C., B. & Q. Den. 4s	100	100	100	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	87	87	87	5
C., B. & Q., Iowa 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Chi. & St. Ill. ref. 4s	90¼	90	90¼	8
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	79¾	79½	79¾	22
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	126½	126¼	126¼	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98	98	98	18
C., M. & St. P. deb. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	2
C., M. & St. P. conv. 4½s	102½	102	102½	1½
C., M. & St. Paul gen. 4½s	86	85¼	85¼	3
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97¾	97½	97¾	24
C. & N. W., Ill. Sper. & N. W. 4s	94	93¾	93¾	28
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	85½	85	85	14
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	69¾	67¾	69½	251
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	94	93¾	94	11
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	86	85	85½	17
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	89	88¾	88¾	101
C., St. P., M. & O. 5s	122¾	122¾	123	16
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	106½	106½	106½	1
Chino Copper 6s	140	130	140	54
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s	105	105	105	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	92¾	92	92¾	24
C., C., C. & St. L., R. L. 4s	90	89¾	90	12
Col. Industrial 5s	76	75¾	76	123
Col. Fuel. Co. 6s	107½	107½	107½	3
Col. & South. 1st 4s	95¾	95	95	7
Colo. & South. 4½s	96¾	96¾	96¾	20
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Con. Tobacco 4s	102½	102½	102½	1
Conn. R. & L. ref. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¾	3
Conn. R. & L. ref. 4½s, stamped	101¾	101½	101½	2
Corn Prod. s. f. 6s	96¾	96¼	96¼	1
Corn Prod. s. f. 5s	94¾	93	93	6
Cub.-Am. Sugar 6s	98½	96	96½	8
Del. & H. eq. 4½s	101¾	101¼	101¾	5
Del. & H. ref. 4s	99¾	99	99	30
Del. & H. ref. 4s, reg.	99	99	99	3
Del. & H. conv. 4s	93¾	93	93	111
Den. & R. G. ref. 4s	86¾	85½	86½	120
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	85¾	84½	85	87
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Det. United Rys. 4½s	78½	78¾	78½	2
Distillers' Secur. 5s	74¾	74¾	74¾	14
Du Pont Powder 4½s	99	99	99	101
E. T., V. & Ga. con. 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	7
Erie 1st con. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	13
Erie 1st gen. 4s	79	78¾	79	38
Erie conv. 4s, A	86½	86½	86½	29
Erie conv. 4s, B	79	78½	78¾	63
Erie, Penn. col. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	3
Fla. C. & P. con. 5s	107	107	107	5
Gen. Electric 3½s	83¾	82¾	83¾	4
General Motors 5s	100	100	100	11
Ga. & Ala. 5s	106¾	105¾	106¼	10
Gt. Nor. ref. 4½s	101	100¾	100¾	14
Green Bay deb. B	13	13	13	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	101¾	101	101	8
Houston & Tex. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	4
Ill. Central Ref. 4s	90	89¾	89¾	17
Ill. Cent., W. Line 4s	94½	94½	94½	7½
Illinois Steel 4½s	92	92	92	2
Ind. Steel 5s, J. P. Morgan & Co. rects	101½	101	101	213
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	8
Ind., Dec. & W. 5s	104½	104½	104½	10
Interborough R. T. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	34
Inter.-Met. 4½s	82	81½	81¾	230
Int. & G. North. 1st 6s	108	108	108	5
Int. Navigation 5s	79	78¾	79	22
Int. Paper 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	14
Int. Paper 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾	4
Int. Steam Pump 5s	92½	92	92½	18
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	100	100	1
Kan. & Mich. 2d 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	8
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	56
Kan. City So. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	25
Kentucky Cent. 4s	94	94	94	8
Kan. City, Ter. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Knoxville & Ohio 6s	114	114	114	2
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, stpd.	94¾	94¼	94¾	2
Lac. Gas. St. L. 1st 5s	102	102	102	13
Lac. Gas. St. L. ref. 5s	101	101	101	2
Lake Shore 3½s	89	88	89	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	93¾	93¼	93¾	32
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93¾	93¼	93¾	72
Lake Shore 5s, 1915	94¾	94¾	94¾	32
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	82½	79¾	81	112
Liggett & Myers 7s	120¾	120	120¾	89
Liggett & Myers 5s	96¾	94¾	96	142
Long Island gen. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	6
Long Island unif. 4s	85¾	85¾	85¾	4
Louis. & Nash unif. 4s	96	96	96	63
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	42
Manhattan 4s	96¾	96¼	96¾	2
Manhat. 4s, tax ex	97¼	97	97¼	37
Mer. Marine 4½s	65	64¾	65	31
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	1
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	90¾	89¾	89¾	10
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	60	60	60	2
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	102	102	102	2
M., K. & T. ref. 4s	78	78	78	1
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	90¾	90	90¾	48
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	80¾	80¼	80¾	5
M., K. & T., Ft. S. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	6
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Mo. Pacific 4s	71	71	71	4
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	99	99	99	25
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	98¼	97¾	97¾	10
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	86¾	85	85¾	84½
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	106¾	106¼	106¾	5
Nassau Electric 4s	79	79	79	2
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	23
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	5
Nat. R. R. Mex. cert. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
Nat. Rys., Mex., pr. l. 4½s	90	89	89	16
Nat. Tube 5s	J. P. Morgan & Co. ctfs.	100¾	100¾	100¾	43
N. O., Mob. & C. 6s	90¾	90¾	90¾	9
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	101¼	99¾	100¾	93
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	87½	87½	87¾	10
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93	92¾	93	10
N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	82	81¾	81¾	7
N. Y. C., L. S. 3½s, reg.	81	81	81	1
N.Y.C. & St. L. 1st 4s	100	99¾	100	2
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	88¾	88½	88¾	15
N. Y. G. E. L. & P. 5s	103½	103¼	103½	25
N. Y., Lack. & W. 6s	112	112	112	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	91½	91½	91½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 4s, 1954	81½	81½	81½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 4s, 1955	92	92	92	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 6s	129	128	129	87
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	52¾	51½	52½	269
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	78¾	77¾	78¾	234
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	99¼	99	99¼	45
N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	67	67	67	1
N. Y. & W. conv. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	46
Norf. & West. con. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	20
Norf. & West. conv. 4s	112	111¾	112	25
Norf. & W. cv. full pd.	111	110	111	124
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	92	92	92	2
N. & W. Pocah. Coal & Coke 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Northwestern Tel. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼	1
Northern Pacific 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	65
Northern Pacific 3s	63½	63½	63½	19½
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	95¾	93	95¾	24
Ore. Short Line 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	5
Ore. Short Line con. 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	3
Ore. Short Line ref. 4s	94	93½	94	12
Ore.-Wash. ref. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	40
Ozark. C. C. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Pacific Coast 5s	104¾	103¾	103¾	2
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¾	99¾	100¾	68
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	100	100	100	1
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	97¾	97¾	97¾	149
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915, reg.	97¾	97¾	97¾	1
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
Penn. 4s, 1948	104¼	103¾	104	11
Penn. gtd. 4½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	3
Peo. Gas. Chi. ref. 5s	102	101¾	101¾	4
Phila. & Eastern Inc. 4s	45	45	45	1
P. Lorillard 7s	121¾	121¾	121¾	47
P. Lorillard 7s, reg.	121¾	121¾	121¾	½
P Lorillard 5s	95¾	94¾	95¾	80
Poca. Con. Collieries 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾	½
Pub. Serv. Corp. s. f. 5s	94	94	94	26
Ray Consol. conv. 6s	118	118	118	23½
Reading gen. 4s	98	97¾	97¾	63
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92¾	92¼	92¾	37
Rio G. West. 1st 4s	85¾	85	85

Actual Cash Profits Real Money Was Made Saturday

A Few of Many Instances We Know Of:

Lot 19---Broadway, Sold for $6250
J. Romaine Brown & Co. offered for client $1,000 cash profit for this contract. **Offer Refused**

Lot 601---Bailey Ave., Sold for $1150
S. Goldsticker, for client, was offered $250 cash profit for this contract. **Offer Accepted**

Lots 225 to 234---Albany Road, Sold for $1550 each
Purchaser was offered $2,500 cash profit for this contract. **Offer Refused**

Lots 374 & 375---Cannon Pl., Sold for $1700 each
S. Goldsticker, for client, was offered $1,000 cash profit for this contract. **Offer Being Considered**

The Above Quick Profits Are Only Natural

Because

Sedgwick Ave., just south of Van Cortlandt Estate, Value of lots, **$3,500 to $4,500 each**
Similar Lots on Van Cortlandt Estate Sold Saturday for **$1,500 to $1,800 each**

Bailey Ave., just south of Van Cortlandt Estate, Value of lots, **$2,500 to $3,500 each**
Lots on Van Cortlandt Estate Sold Saturday for **$1,000 to $1,200 each**

Albany Road, just south of Van Cortlandt Estate, Value of lots, **$2,500 to $3,500 each**
Better Lots on Van Cortlandt Estate Sold Saturday for **$1,500 to $1,800 each**

Broadway, just south of Van Cortlandt Estate, Value of lots, **$7,000 to $10,000 each**
Better Lots on Van Cortlandt Estate Sold Saturday for **$4,300 to $6,250 each**

GO TO-DAY

To the

Van Cortlandt Estate Partition Sale

at 12 O'clock Noon, on the Premises, Rain or Shine

More Real Money Will Be Made

Your Last Chance Is To-day

303 of the Choicest Lots Still to be sold; on Broadway, between 238th and 240th Streets, Van Cortlandt Park South, Mosholu Parkway, Jerome Park Reservoir and adjacent avenues and streets. (Subway Station at Broadway and 238th Street.)

75% may remain on mortgage. Savings bank books taken as deposits on purchase of lots.

Titles guaranteed by Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.

Every Lot Must Be Sold to the Highest Bidder
No Matter What Price It Brings

ADAM WIENER, Esq., Referee. Messrs. Philbin, Beekman, Menken & Griscom, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

For Maps and particulars apply to

Joseph P. Day
Auctioneer, 31 Nassau Street

or

J. Clarence Davies
149th Street & 3d Avenue, BRONX

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

When you want a loan on Greater New York Real Estate, we shall be glad to consider your application.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,000,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

West Side.

Bargain.—Desirable house, first-class condition; exceptional neighborhood; Subway; overlooking Riverside Drive and Hudson; owner on premises. 646 West 158th St.

East Side.

A modern fireproof ten-story and part house business building; all leased; running through block; 127-129 East 26th St., 128 East 26th St. Apply Brackett Realty Company, 122 East 25th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL

MAPLETON

In the Heart of Brooklyn.
HALF HOUR BY SEA BEACH LINE TO 3RD AVENUE STATION, BROOKLYN.
Beautiful modern brick houses, $4,500, $5,500; your own terms. $100 down.
EXAMINE ANY DAY.
Special Manager, 99 Livonia St., Nr. L., Room 67. Phone 7440 Cort.

$16 PER MONTH
carries 7 room brick dwelling; only $4,750; $500 down; 90 sold during 1911 to refined families; restricted property. Take Sea Beach L from Park Row (25 minutes) or 4 at Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta., B'klyn, direct to Kings Highway Sta. on the property. OTTO SINGER.

For Sale—10 1-family houses; asphalt street; $500 down; rent from $20 to $25 monthly; modern in every particular; all rented; price, $47,500; first mortgage, $30,000; my equity, $17,500; rent provides for all expenses and pays at this moment over 6% on equity; $7,500 cash; will take back $10,000 second mortgage; these houses were built to sell for $5,750 each, which I can prove; owner needs money. C. S., D. 200 Times Downtown.

$80,000.
At Prospect Park Plaza; to close estate will sacrifice modern corner detached dwelling, 160 feet frontage on Plaza; 17 rooms, 2 baths; perfect order; private conservatory; spacious grounds; costly shrubbery; house alone cost $125,000; make offer.
HENRY PIERSON & CO., INC.,
807-809 Flatbush Av., corner Prospect Place.

$3,500. GEM OF FLATBUSH.
$100 down, $27 per month, one-family detached cottage, 6 rooms and bath; steam heat; parquet floors; laundry in cellar. C. E. WILLIAMS, 1,945 Flatbush Av.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Elmhurst House—Plot 50x100 In the Best Section
One block from the trolley, five minutes' walk to railroad depot; all city improvements; sewers, water, gas, cement walks, curbs; plenty of shade trees, giving parklike effect; house contains 8 large rooms and bath, outside laundry and Summer kitchen, heat; all improvements, parquet floors; I will show the house Sundays or week days; price $7,500, $1,000 cash. George C. Johnston, 75 Ludlow Av., near 5th St. and Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

FINE WATERFRONT COTTAGE
Long Island Sound; half hour from Pennsylvania Station, New York City; 7 rooms and bath; two lots; cement sidewalks; macadamized streets; gas and electric light; water and sewerage; fine bathing beach and high-class yacht clubhouse close by; refined and select neighborhood; elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. SHORE FRONT, 343 West 94th St.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

KEEP UP APPEARANCES.
It costs no more to live in a refined, restricted, and easily accessible neighborhood in the country than it does to dwell in a city flat; there is for sale in the most desirable section of Westchester a house that overlooks the Hudson, and that can be purchased on a small cash payment down, the balance same as rent; it is modern in every particular, the surroundings are beautiful, and you have the additional advantage of being able to enjoy all out-of-door sports with the best class of people. Particulars from Room 1,000, 381 Madison Av.

"FIELDSTON"
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON
Residence plots on highest land in New York City.
Reached in 25 minutes from 42d Street by Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt.
DELAFIELD ESTATE, INC.,
37 Cedar Street, New York.

Ideal situation for permanent residence; banks of Hudson, Yonkers; brick house, 12 rooms, 3 baths; modern throughout; 35 minutes house to 42d St.; exchange considered. Tenedale, R.291 Broadway.

Unusual Opportunity.—PREMIUM POINT PARK, New Rochelle, N. Y. Water-front plots at 40% of value. All city improvements. C. J. Van Slyke, 381 Madison Av., N. Y.

Before buying see LESTER HILL, White Plains, N. Y.; plots 50x100; 7 minutes' walk from station. All city improvements. C. J. VAN SLYKE, 381 Mad. Av., Cor. 42d St., N. Y.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Stucco Village on 19th Street

If you own an old-fashioned private house, go to Nineteenth Street, just west of Third Avenue, and see those converted dwellings. They are most attractive.

Our organization will supply you with a sketch and a figure as to just what such a reconstruction of your residence will cost. There is no cost for this.

THE BUILDERS
Wm. A. BURR & Co.,
Also Masons and Plasterers.
604 W. 110th St. at Broadway.
Phone 7715 Riverside.

Before ordering MARBLE, TILE, MOSAIC, and any other connecting works, you may get advantage asking quotations to BORACI CO., Builders' Exchange Building, New York. Phone 5615—Madison Square.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Estate and Farm For Sale
200 acres, 900 feet above sea. Land cultivatable entirely by machinery. Every modern convenience, including electric light and power plant. Latest style machinery. Every building A1 condition. Self-supporting and running at a profit now. Price $40,000; complete, including live stock, machinery, &c. WEE LADDIE FARM, CHARLTON, MASS.

FOR SALE—MID THE BERKSHIRES—60-acre farm; good house, barn; running spring water; will cut 25 tons hay; 1,000 cords wood; 5 miles from city; 1 mile from State road; grand view; price $1,000, terms to suit; send for our farm catalogue. We pay your fare. D. B. CORNELL COMPANY, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

LAKE GEORGE To Let, Furnished, Cottage, complete. 10 rooms; lodge 1 room; near Huletts, finest past. Superb spring, boats, dock, &c. FREDERIC CONDIT, Nutley, N. J.

BEECHHURST ON THE SOUND
Cottages for rent or sale; bathing beach, dock, yacht club; modern improvements; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Particulars D 131 Times.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

This Ideal Cottage for $7,000—at Beautiful

Belle Terre

Sixty miles of macadam roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

Occupying a fine location on a bluff, this attractive, well-planned cottage has a wonderful view of the Sound and Bay. Two-story and basement, stucco field and cement blocks, second story stucco framed and shingled, natural cobble stone piers. Basement concrete, cement floors, laundry equipped with tubs. Stained hardwood finished floors and interior trim; brick open fireplace. Butler's pantry. Range and hot-water reservoir in kitchen. Linen closets. French doors and casement windows. There is also a cellar used for storing canoes, and many other conveniences have been provided that add to the comfort of the house. Running water and electric lights. Plot landscaped and planted.

Will rent furnished with option of purchase. Golf, tennis, yachting, bathing and a $300,000 club house at your door.

Dean Alvord Company
Managers for BELLE TERRE and ROSLYN ESTATES.
111 Broadway, New York

Kew Gardens
KEW, LONG ISLAND
15 MINUTES from Penn. Station.
Four beautiful houses just completed, ready for occupancy. Plots for building at moderate prices, and favorable terms to right parties. Over a mile frontage on Forest Park.
For maps, prices and particulars apply to
Kew Gardens
Majestic Bldg., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y.
Tel. 3260 Greeley.

BOOKLET:

"How to Buy Suburban Real Estate Intelligently"
will be sent free on application.
Address
GAGE E. TARBELL
320 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

$4500 BUYS A $5900 HOUSE
Will rent with option of buying; easy terms.
THIS IS A GREAT BARGAIN.
beautiful new house on large plot, spatially built, in a restricted private residence park; refined surroundings and high class people; one block from depot; 27 minutes from Manhattan on main electrified line, 120 trains daily; fine trains and trolleys to all points; all improvements; large return verandas; excellent closets; hardwood, trim throughout; large living room; panelled dining room; beamed ceilings; parquet floors; steam heat; tiled vestibule and bath; electric lights and gas; up-to-date fixtures; open fireplace, pergola, sidewalks, trees, flowering shrubs, spacious cellar of solid cement; excellent schools and churches; pure air and running water. Call, phone or write immediately for photo and particulars; inspect this rare bargain at my expense. MYERCE, Suite 408, 284 5th Ave., Cambridge Bldg.; Tel. 8425 Madison Square.

Furnished Bungalows to Rent ON FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
Surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing. Rent for season: Small Bungalow, $175; Medium, $175; Large, $300. "OCEAN," 284 Fifth Ave.

Whitestone, 8th St., near 7th Av., 60x100; can be bought for 25% less than adjoining lots. Platow, 1 Madison Av.

$15 per month will buy 4 water-front lots, 40 minutes out; price $500 each. S. P., T 105 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

AT BEAUTIFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
New 9-room house; oak floors, steam heat, open plumbing; plot 65x165; cost, $6,500, sacrifice $5,500. Terms, $250 down, balance $45 monthly. Box 286 Ridgewood, N. J.

At Bergenfield.—Half-acre plots, suitable for building, camping, or chicken farming; beautiful, high location; fruit, shade; 45 minutes from Broadway; particulars mailed. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
WM. C. BURROUGHS, Asbury Park, N. J.

WILL SACRIFICE SUMMER COTTAGE
at Schooleys Mts., N. J. Furnished. Write for particulars.
OWNER, P. O. Box 1451, N. Y. City.

An ideal home; six rooms and bath; hardwood finish; all improvements; lot 50x100; $3,500; five minutes from depot. Write for photographs and particulars. Sparkes, Rochelle Park, N. J.

Maplewood, N. J.—New seven-room, hollow tile dwelling, white stucco, red asbestos roof; large lot; near station; $500 cash; balance rent. Owner, Box 301 Maplewood, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

Weequahic Tract
NEWARK, N. J.
Fronting on Weequahic Park

Lehigh Valley Station at Property. Lehigh Valley Railroad to build new station at Elizabeth and Meeker Aves. at once. All Lehigh Valley trains to stop at this station.

Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.

Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

Maps and further information,
FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

A Distinctive Home.
For business reasons must sacrifice for $6,500 my beautiful home, just completed; built by day's labor; superior construction and materials throughout; of artistic exterior design, with porch, 24x13½ feet. Contains seven large rooms and bath, living room, 28x14, with broad, handsome fireplace, panel dining room, model kitchen, four pleasant bedrooms, and tile bathroom; trimmed in high-class style; tastefully decorated; artistic gas and electric fixtures and parquet floors. A charming home in a high-class community, where climatic conditions are ideal the year around; excellent transportation; 20 minutes from city; accessible by day and night. $500 cash required, balance on easy terms. Box D 141 Times.

CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW — Six rooms, tiled bath, open fireplace, hardwood finish, steam heat; beautiful surroundings; large shade trees. All city improvements. $4,750. Very easy terms. A handsome year round home four blocks from Railroad Station, at Fanwood, N. J. Send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

AT FANWOOD, N. J.—An ideal home site 100x143 for $500. Terms $10 cash and $5.00 per month. Beautiful location on a hill, covered with large oak trees, 10 minutes' walk from Depot. City improvements. Full information and transportation sent you FREE. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

X WILL SACRIFICE X
7-room house, all-the-year-round home, with all city conveniences. Less than one hour from N. Y. City. On "Road of Anthracite." $5,000 is price if purchased this month. Easy terms.
Address BARGAIN,
P. O. Box 1481, N. Y. City.

A1 Construction. New semi-bungalow in Roselle, N. J.; on large plot, 50x100. 6 large rooms and bath, cellar, porch 9x22. Living hall has open fireplace and panelled oak staircase, white enamel bedrooms. All city improvements and conveniences. 100 trains daily. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price $4,200; moderate cash payment. F. S. Warman, Room 222E, 30 Church St., City.

Farm for Sale.—Farm of 18 acres for sale on the main road from Bailly Corner to Belmar, N. J.; one mile from Spring Lake Station, and one mile and a quarter from Belmar Station; building in No. 1 order, and ground in high cultivation; this is one of the most beautiful places in this part of the country; the reason for selling is sickness; low price to quick buyer; buyer can have possession within 10 days. Inquire of L. G. Myers, 710 9th Av., Belmar, N. J. P. O. Box 1,315.

FARM ONLY $95
20,000 square feet rich soil, 100 peach trees with each acre; high and dry; title guaranteed; artistic bungalow, $275. Also riverside farms; boating, bathing and fishing; 35 minutes on Lackawanna; one minute from express station; commutation, 18c.; $10 down. W. M. LANE, Room 524H, World Building.

New 3-Room Cottage, $50
$50 cash, balance monthly like rent, buys small home and ¼ acre, New Jersey Hills, 32 minutes out; 40 trains daily; express station; schools, churches, stores; free title policy. OWNER, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y. City.

A JERSEY GEM.
$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house in select Bergen County suburb; high up in the hills; short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large attic; concrete cellar; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; stationary tubs; combination gas and coal range; beam ceiling in dining room; built-in bookcases and sideboard. Builder, 185 Times Downtown.

A HILLSIDE BEAUTY.
On the slope of beautifully wooded hill; charming bungalow; just built; close to city; six rooms, bath, open fireplace; best plumbing; hardwood floors; large attic; shady verandas; plenty ground; five minutes from station; $500 cash will buy; balance like rent; visit at my expense. Rich, 201 Singer Building.

For good reason must sell at once handsome new house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, including splendid cellar, furnace, gas, and electricity; healthful location; growing community; fine schools, churches, &c.; two methods of transportation; 30 minutes to city; price to responsible buyer on easy terms, $5,000. Box D 140 Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Eight-room house, all improvements; large living room, open fireplace, 2 baths, steam heat; very cosy and attractive; owner must sell; will take small cash payment. Owner, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME
12 rooms, modern improvements; fruit and shade trees; near station; 55 minutes from Broadway. Railroad or trolley. Sacrifice $5,500. Easy terms.
Herrick, Suite 459, Fifth Av. Bldg., cor. 33d.

Ridgewood—Town of 6,000; excellent schools; 60 trains daily; 20 miles out; small farms, 4 acres; house, 10 rooms, bath, barn; descriptive booklet. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

ON account of moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,431.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.
Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application. GORDON & FORMAN.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

At Central Point of Central Section of New York City

TIMES BUILDING

Accessible by Subways, L lines and Surface cars. Removal in September of operating departments of THE NEW YORK TIMES to the new TIMES ANNEX, West Forty-third Street, now in course of construction, will create a number of vacancies of which those who are looking for new offices should take prompt advantage. Rooms light, cool and comfortable. Arrangements can now readily be made for space to suit needs. Apply to Room 406, at office of the Superintendent, or phone to him at 1000 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

383 PARK AVENUE
Near 54th St.
NEW TWELVE-STORY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS
7 Rooms & 3 Baths
RENTS $1,900 & up
Open Fireplaces; All Modern Conveniences.
Ready July 15th
APPLY MONTANA REALTY CO.,
384 Park Av., near 53d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The HAMPTONS
201-203 WEST 117TH ST.,
occupying Junction 117th St., Seventh and St. Nicholas Avs.
Completely Remodelled and Renovated
Superior Service
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
All Large and Light.
Rent from $900 to $1,100
Renting agent on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Cor. Central Park West
1 WEST 94TH STREET.
8 to 10 Rooms.
Living Room, 15x30. Suites Equal to 25 ft. Private House.
Exceptional Closet Space.
308 WEST 15TH ST.
Attractive bachelor apartments.
2 and bath $32
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
TO LEASE.
Four vacant lots; also several two-story brick buildings; also 3 lofts, 46x95, between Av. A and B, 19th and 20th Sts. Apply JOHN U. BROOKMAN, 68 Wall St.

LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS.
Large loft, 25x100, 12 feet high; good light. 8,182 3d Av., northwest corner 119th St. Apply to M. Bruckner, 103 Gold St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | 109 Broad St.
Big double store, good location for wholesale business; 47 East 1st St. Apply Saffer Bros., 704 Broadway.
Desk room and desks for rent. Room 715, 115 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.
FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST.
ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
THE MAYFAIR,
130 WEST 47TH ST.
HOTEL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
3 ROOMS AND BATH, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, INCLUDES SERVICE, $25.00 PER WEEK.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

THE SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Nicely furnished apartment of two rooms and bath; southern exposure; to Oct. 1.

Bronx.
FOX ST., 1176
3 Rooms and Bath, $5, $6 and $7
Completely furnished for housekeeping; newly decorated; all improvements; quarter meter; two blocks from Freeman subway station; Bronx express. Telephone 1386 Tremont.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE HERBERT COLLIERIES, Bankrupt.—No. 14,347. To the Creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold by Gilbert H. Montague, Trustee of said bankrupt, or his duly authorized auctioneer or agent, at the office of said bankrupts, at Herberton, County of Fayette, State of West Virginia, on the 17th day of June, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. Said property to be sold consists of said bankrupt's interest in a lease (hereinafter more fully described) and in the leasehold property therein mentioned, and also in dwelling houses, outbuildings, electric plant, electric mine motor, upper tipple, lower tipple, stock in store, store fixtures, fourteen mules, copper wire, armature, fan, mining machines, incline power plant, railroad scales, miscellaneous supplies, etc., which may be inspected at the premises now occupied by said bankrupt at Herberton aforesaid, on any business day prior to the sale between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Said lease aforesaid is a certain indenture of lease from the McKinley Land Company, a West Virginia corporation, to Preston M. McClanahan, of New York City, dated the 27th day of February, 1907, and assigned by said Preston M. McClanahan to The Herbert Collieries by assignment dated March 12, 1907, which lease and assignment were duly filed and admitted to record in the Raleigh County Clerk's Office, West Virginia, on March 19, 1907, in Deed Book No. 2, at pages 446 to 461, and also in Fayette County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, on April 18, 1907, in Deed Book No. 31, at page 516. Said lease and leasehold property is covered by a certain alleged mortgage dated May 14, 1909, executed by The Herbert Collieries, the bankrupt, to Windsor Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, to secure bonds therein described and issued thereunder in the aggregate principal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and recorded in the Raleigh County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, May 17, 1909, in Trust Deed Book F, at pages 388 to 406, and in the Fayette County Court Clerk's Office, West Virginia, May 20, 1909, in Trust Deed Book I, at page 535. The bankrupt's interest in said lease and leasehold property therein mentioned will be sold free of and from the lien of said mortgage pursuant to an order of this Court made and dated June 6th, 1912, and on file in the Office of the undersigned referee.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. (75%) of the appraised value. Dated New York City, N. Y., June 6th, 1912.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
Office and Post Office address, No. 50 Church Street, New York City, N. Y.
CHOATE & MACGRANE, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and Post Office address, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWARD LAUNDRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 10th, 1912, by order of the court at 10:30 A. M., 126 to 1,200 Third Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office fixtures, furniture, partitions, machinery, for conducting a laundry plant, together with the good will of the business heretofore conducted by the bankrupt. Also a number of eight wagons.

LEON LAUTERBACH & DESBERG,
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 25 Broad St., New York.

One of a set missing in some rare old tomes replaced by consulting The Book Exchange in The New York Times Review of Books. Every one's best medium for buying and selling rare publications.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO C. COHEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 10th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:00 A. M., at 700 2d Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolens, showcases, typewriter, desk, tables, partitions, electric arc light, machinery, fixtures, &c.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Receiver.
HENRY J. BLOCK, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 14,374.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JENNIE ISRAEL, doing business under the firm name of Parkway Wine & Liquor Company, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Jennie Israel, doing business under the firm name of Parkway Wine & Liquor Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of May, A. D., 1912, the said Jennie Israel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room 1275, Hudson Terminal Bldgs., No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE,
June 8th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,091.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JACOB HIRSCH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Hirsch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 19, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
New York, June 8, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABE LEVY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Abe Levy, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D., 1912, the said Abe Levy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
June 6, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 15,044.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY HOFFMAN, individually and trading as HOFFMAN TEA AND COFFEE COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Hoffman, individually and trading as Hoffman Tea and Coffee Company, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 6th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
New York, May 29, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,283.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH P. SCHILLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph P. Schiller, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 14, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
New York, May 31, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,673.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS KRIMSKY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Julius Krimsky of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1912, the said Julius Krimsky was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
June 8, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,503.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—RALPH SCHEUER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ralph Scheuer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 28, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 31, 1912.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WHITE, VAN GLAHN & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,019.

To the creditors of White, Van Glahn & Company of New York, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1911, the said White, Van Glahn & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and a first meeting of creditors was held December 20, 1911, and a Trustee was elected at said meeting and duly qualified; said Trustee has since resigned as such Trustee herein, and has filed his account in my office.

Notice is hereby further given that a second first meeting of creditors will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1912, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and pass upon the report and account of the resigned Trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 3, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,530.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY I. LEWIS and SAMUEL LEWIS, individually and as copartners, doing business as LEWIS BROS. & CO., Bankrupts:

To the creditors of Henry I. Lewis and Samuel Lewis, individually and as copartners, doing business as Lewis Bros. & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Henry I. Lewis and Samuel Lewis were duly adjudicated bankrupts, individually and as copartners doing business as Lewis Bros. & Co., and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
June 4, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN DANCIGER, Bankrupt.—No. 16,569.

To the creditors of Nathan Danciger of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Nathan Danciger was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the twentieth day of June, A. D. 1912, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 3d, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE NEVADA-UTAH MINES AND SMELTERS CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

To the creditors, stockholders, and other parties in interest:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors and other parties in interest will be held at the office of the Hon. Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy herein, at his office, No. 66 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of June, 1912, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and all such matters in reference to the administration of this estate as are referred to in a petition of the undersigned, verified May 28th, 1912, and filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to consider any or all matters in reference to the administration of the assets of this estate or the sale of any portion thereof. At said meeting and any and all offers for the sale of any or all of the assets of this estate, for cash or on credit, may be made, and such offers will then and there be submitted to creditors and other parties in interest, and such orders for the sale of any or all of such assets as may be deemed proper will be applied for, and such orders for any other disposition of any or all of the assets of this estate as may be deemed advisable will further be applied for. Such orders as to the promises or litigation with disputed claims, if any, will be asked for as may be deemed proper.

The undersigned will request the creditors and other parties in interest to furnish further the undersigned for the protection and conservation of the assets of this estate, and to redeem various properties pledged with the bankrupt corporation.

HENRY MELVILLE,
Trustee in Bankruptcy.
No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 170 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 15,515.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL D. DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel D. Davis, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 15th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
New York, May 29th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,286.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—ANNA M. EGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Anna A. Egan, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated May 6th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 27, 1912.

PARTITION SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—HENRY W. HAYDEN, Plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1912, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 16th day of May, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the said premises, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece, part or parcel of land belonging to the Van Cortlandt Estate, situated south of Van Cortlandt Park, between Broadway on the west and Albany Road on the east, and extending southward to the land now or formerly of Thorn, and to land now or formerly of Bowie Dash, said southerly line being about seventy-three and forty-four one-hundredths feet (73.44) south of West 238th Street, as measured on the east side of Broadway, and about three hundred thirty-four and ninety-four one-hundredths feet (334.94) south of West 238th Street as measured on the west side of Albany Road, except so much thereof as has been taken by the City of New York for the opening of West 238th Street, and excepting also a certain strip sixty (60) feet wide (60' 0") through the property which was acquired by the New York and Putnam Railway Company for a right of way, containing seventeen and two hundred fifteen one-thousandths acres (17.215), more or less, of land, the whole and the several parts being as shown on a map or plan entitled Map of Property of the Van Cortlandt Estate, situated between Broadway and Sedgwick Avenue, south of Van Cortlandt Park, in the 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, New York City, surveyed by Earl B. Lovell, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, March, 1911, and more especially located and described as follows, (the bearings of the several courses referring to the Tenth Avenue meridian):

(Parcel No. 1 being designated as Parcel No. 1 on said map.)

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly line of Broadway with the southerly line of Van Cortlandt Park, running thence along the easterly side of Broadway south 3° 15' 20" E. five hundred eighty-one and twelve one-hundredths feet (581.12) to the north side of West 238th Street; thence along the northerly side of West 238th Street N. 81° 44' 40" E. four hundred eighty-five and forty-five one-hundredths feet (485.45) to the intersection of said northerly side with the westerly side of the right of way of the New York and Putnam Railway Company; thence along the westerly side of said right of way on a curve to the right of two thousand eight hundred ninety-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths (2897.93) feet radius two hundred thirty-three and sixty-one one-hundredths feet, (233.61); thence still along the said right of way line on a tangent to said curve N. 10° 26' 40" E. four hundred sixty-five and seventy-seven one hundredths feet (465.77) to the intersection of said west side of said right of way with the south line of the Van Cortlandt Park; thence along the south line of Van Cortlandt Park S. 74° 57' 45" W. seven hundred seven and forty one-hundredths feet (707.40) to the point or place of beginning, containing eight and three hundred and thirty-one one-thousandths (8.331) acres, more or less, of land.

(Parcel No. 2 being designated as Parcel No. 2 on said map.)

Beginning at the point of intersection of the south side of Van Cortlandt Park with the easterly line of the right of way of the New York and Putnam Railway Company, running thence along the east line of said right of way S. 10° 26' 40" W. four hundred ninety-seven and forty-four one-hundredths feet (497.44) to a point of curve on said right of way line; thence along a curve to the left having a radius of two thousand eight hundred thirty-one and ninety-three one-hundredths feet (2831.93) two hundred thirty-two and thirty-seven one hundredths feet (232.37) to the intersection of the east line of said right of way with the northerly side of West 238th Street; thence along the northerly side of West 238th Street S. 79° 16' 20" E. two hundred eleven and ten one-hundredths feet (211.10) to the westerly side of Albany Road N. 16° 50' 40" E. four hundred six and forty-four one hundredths feet (406.44) to a point of curve; thence still along the west side of Albany Road on a curve to the left having a radius of six hundred feet (600) three hundred seventy-nine and fourteen one-hundredths feet (379.14); thence along a tangent to said curve N. 53° 02' 00" E. one hundred sixty-two and eighty-four one-hundredths feet to a point of curve; thence along a curve to the left having a radius of fifteen feet (15.0) forty-one and thirty-nine one-hundredths feet (41.39) to a point which is eighty feet (80.0) south of Van Cortlandt Park; thence N. 74° 57' 45" E. one and twenty-two one-hundredths feet (1.22) to a point of curve; thence along a curve to the right having a radius of thirty-five and fifty-one one-hundredths feet (35.51) fifty-one and eighty-one one-hundredths feet (51.81+) thence N. 21° 26' 38" W. along a tangent to the curve one hundred twelve and twenty-five one-hundredths feet (112.25) to the point of intersection of the west side of Albany Road as legally opened with the south line of Van Cortlandt Park; thence along the south line of Van Cortlandt Park S. 74° 57' 45" W. five hundred fifty-two and forty-four one-hundredths feet (552.44) to the point or place of beginning, containing five and nine hundred forty-eight one-thousandths (5.948) acres, more or less, of land.

(Parcel No. 3 being designated as Parcel No. 3 on said map.)

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly side of West 238th Street with the easterly line of the right of way of the New York and Putnam Railway Company, running thence along the southerly side of West 238th Street S. 79° 16' 20" E. one hundred ninety-nine and fifteen one-hundredths (199.15) feet to the intersection of the said southerly side of West 238th Street with the westerly side of Albany Road as now legally opened; thence along the westerly side of Albany Road on a curve to the right of one thousand four hundred and twenty-five one-hundredths feet (1425.26) feet radius 234.94 feet to the intersection of said westerly line of Albany Road with the division line between the Van Cortlandt Estate and the land now or formerly of Thorn; thence along the said division line N. 79° 27' 10" W. sixty-four and twenty-two one-hundredths feet (64.22+); thence N. 66° 27' 10" W. forty-one and fifty-eight one-hundredths feet (41.58+); thence N. 50° 42' 10" W. seventy-six and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (76.31) to the intersection of said division line with the easterly line of the sixty-six foot right of way of the New York and Putnam Railway Company; thence along said right of way line N. 4° 39' 46" E. three hundred and two and thirty-six one-hundredths feet (302.36) to the point or place of beginning, containing one and three hundred and forty one-thousandths (1.340) acres, more or less, of land.

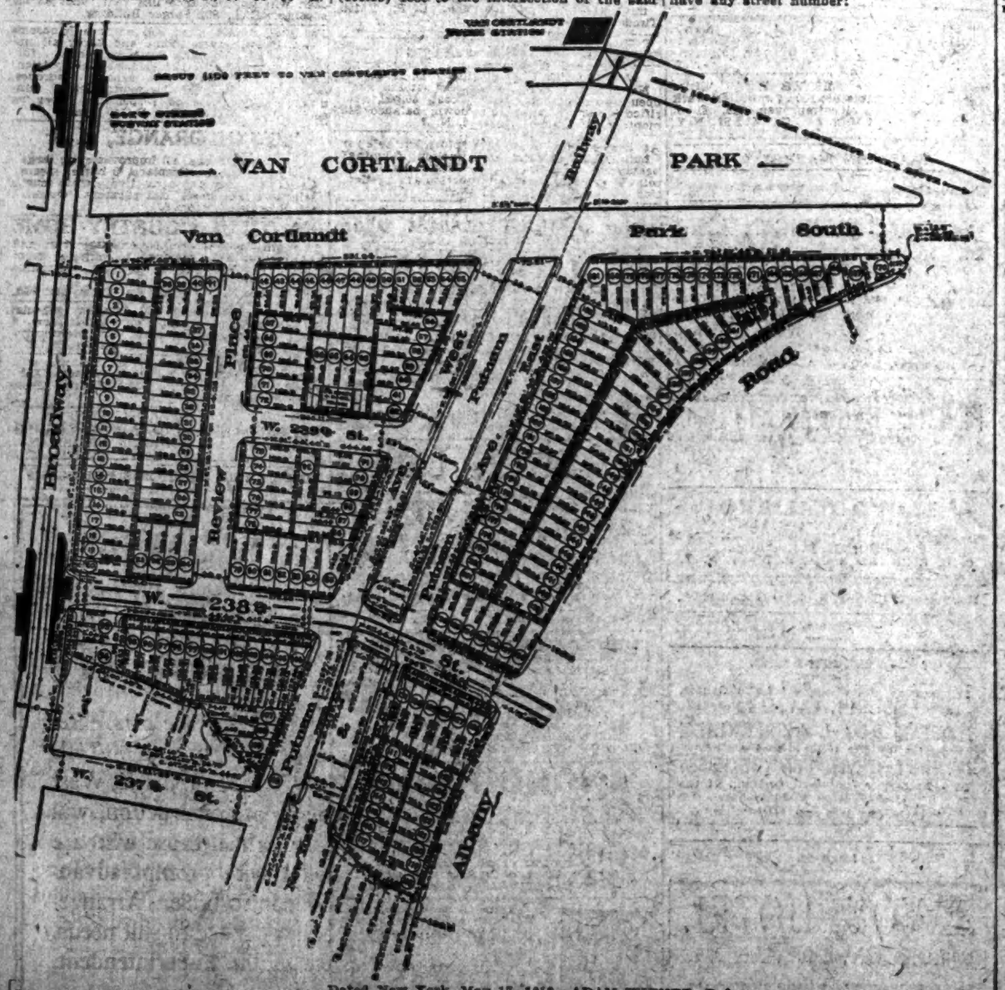
(Parcel No. 4 being designated as Parcel No. 9 on said map.)

Beginning at the intersection of the easterly side of Bronx Park with the southerly side of West 238th Street, running thence along the southerly side of West 238th Street N. 81° 44' 40" E. four hundred seventy and ninety-one one-hundredths feet (470.91) to the westerly line of the right of way of the New York and Putnam Railway Company; thence along the said right of way line on a curve to the left of two thousand eight hundred ninety-seven and ninety-three one-hundredths feet (2897.93) four and seventy-five one-hundredths feet (4.75+) thence along a tangent to said curve S. 4° 39' 46" W. two hundred seventy-two and forty-eight one-hundredths feet (272.48) to an angle point in said right of way line; thence N. 60° 42' 10" W. nine and forty-eight one-hundredths feet (9.48+); thence N. 67° 42' 10" W. along said right of way and land now or formerly of Bowie Dash one hundred four and ninety-four one-hundredths feet (104.94+) thence N. 58° 42' 10" W. fifty-six and seventy-six one-hundredths feet (56.76+); thence N. 44° 42' 10" W. fifty-one and forty-eight one-hundredths feet (51.48+); thence still along land of said Bowie Dash N. 84° 42' 10" W. two hundred forty-four and twenty-one one-hundredths feet (244.21) to the easterly side of Broadway; thence along the easterly side of Broadway N. 3° 15' 20" W. seventy-three and forty-four one-hundredths feet (73.44) to the point or place of beginning, containing one and five hundred ninety-six one-thousandths (1.596) acres, more or less, of land.

Said premises will be sold in separate lots, as shown on the annexed diagram, and as directed by said interlocutory judgment.

Dated New York, May 17, 1912.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.
PHILBIN, BEEKMAN, MENKEN & GRISCOM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52-54 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, as described above. It does not have any street number:



Dated New York, May 17, 1912. ADAM WIENER, Referee.
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Monday, the 10th day of June, 1912, at the same time and place.
Dated New York, June 6, 1912.
ADAM WIENER, Referee.

PARTITION SALES.

three hundred fifteen and ninety-five one-hundredths (315.95) feet, thence along the said curve and the easterly or southerly side of Albany Road N. 53° 02' 00" E. two hundred fifty-four and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet (254.99) to the point of intersection of the westerly line of a parcel of land sold to John Olmstead by deed dated Aug. 1st, 1877, with the said southerly side of Albany Road, thence along the westerly line of the said Olmstead parcel S. 36° 57' 00" E. ninety-two and eighty-four one-hundredths feet (92.84), thence along the division line between lots 272, 273, 274 and 275, on the north, and lot 276 on the south as said division line was fixed by a boundary line agreement recorded June 1st, 1900, in Liber 14, C. P. 224, Section 12, N. 49° 00' 00" E. one hundred sixty-nine and five one-hundredths feet (169.05) to a point in the westerly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue as legally opened, thence along the said westerly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue on a curve to the right having a radius of one hundred feet (100.0) thirty-nine and thirty-nine one-hundredths feet (39.39) to a point of reverse curve, thence along a curve to the left having a radius of two hundred sixteen feet (216.0) three hundred forty-five and two-tenths feet (345.2) to a point of reverse curve. Thence on a curve having a radius of one hundred five and thirty-five one-hundredths feet (105.35), seventy-six and eighty-two one-hundredths feet (76.82), thence again to a tangent to the said curve and still along the westerly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue, S. 45° 57' 00" E. four hundred twenty-four and eight one-hundredths feet (424.08) to the point of tangency of the westerly side of said Van Cortlandt Avenue with the northerly side of Sedgwick Avenue as now legally opened, thence along the said northerly side of said Sedgwick Avenue and on a curve to the right of twenty feet (20.0) radius, thirty-seven and one one-hundredth feet (37.01) to a point of compound curve, thence along a curve of two hundred and thirty-two feet (232.0) radius, one hundred sixty-six and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (166.31) to a point of reverse curve, thence along a curve to the left of (236.0) two hundred thirty-six radius two hundred seventy-eight and thirty-one one-hundredths feet (284.31) to a point of compound curve, thence along a curve of three thousand three hundred eighty feet (3,380) radius, four hundred ninety-six and fifty-four one-hundredths (496.54) feet to a point of compound curve, thence along a curve of four hundred sixty feet (460.0) radius, and still along the northerly or westerly side of Sedgwick Avenue one hundred sixty-eight and ninety-four one-hundredths feet (168.94) to the intersection of said westerly side of Sedgwick Avenue with the northerly side of West 238th Street, thence along the northerly side of West 238th Street N. 80° 09' 00" W. four hundred eighty-one and eighty one-hundredths (481.80) feet to the angle point in said West 238th Street, thence along the northerly side of West 238th Street N. 15° 52' 50" W. thirty-six and eighteen one-hundredths feet (36.18) to the point of intersection of the said northerly or easterly side of West 238th Street with the southerly line of a parcel of land sold to De Forest Fox by deed dated Aug. 1st, 1877, with the said east side of Albany Road, thence along the southerly line of said Foxparcel N. 62° 16' 38.4" E. four hundred sixty-three and eighty one-hundredths feet (463.80) to the centre line of Stevenson Avenue as said avenue is shown on the map of Oloff Stevenson, thence along the centre line of said Stevenson Avenue and on a curve to the right having a radius of one hundred seventeen feet (117) and whose centre is on the continuation of the south line of said Fox parcel, seventeen and thirty-two one-hundredths feet (17.32) to a point of compound curve, thence on a curve of three hundred seventeen feet (317) radius seventy and forty-six one-hundredths feet (70.46) to the intersection of the centre line of said Stevenson Avenue with the northerly line of said Fox parcel, thence along the northerly line of said Fox parcel S. 83° 29' 37" W. four hundred twenty-six and seventy-two one-hundredths feet (426.72) to the northwesterly corner of said Fox parcel, thence along the westerly side of said Fox parcel S. 12° 18' 14" W. seventy-two and seventy-three one-hundredths feet (72.73) to a point on the easterly or northerly side of West 238th Street, thence along the said side of West 238th Street N. 15° 52' 50" W. ninety-six and five one-hundredths feet (96.05) to a point of curve, thence along a curve to the left having a radius of one hundred ten feet (110.0) one hundred nine and ninety-six one-hundredths feet (109.96), thence along a tangent to the curve and still on the northerly side of West 238th Street N. 72° 09' 20" W. forty-and eighty one-hundredths feet (40.80) to the point or place of beginning, containing nineteen and six hundred twenty-eight one-thousandths (19.628) acres more or less of land.

(Parcel No. 2 being designated as Parcel No. 4 on said map.)

Beginning at the intersection of the south line of Van Cortlandt Park with the easterly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue as legally opened, running thence along the south side of Van Cortlandt Park, N. 74° 57' 45" E. one thousand three hundred seventeen and eleven one-hundredths feet (1,317.11) to the intersection of the said south line of Van Cortlandt Park with the westerly line of the property known as the Dickinson estate, thence along said westerly line of the Dickinson Estate S. 1° 26' 02" W. eight hundred seventy-two and forty-seven one-hundredths feet (872.47) to the intersection of the said line with the northerly line of the property acquired by the City of New York for the Jerome Park Reservoir under Chapter 490, Laws 1883; thence along the said northerly line of property acquired for the Jerome Park Reservoir S. 50° 25' 05" W. two hundred eighty-five and seventy-two one-hundredths (285.72) feet, thence along the northerly side of Gaelic Avenue as shown on the Final Map, Section 20, 24th Ward, Borough of the Bronx, N. 88° 32' 40" W. two hundred seven and eighty-one one-hundredths (207.81) feet to the intersection of said line with the easterly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue as legally opened, thence along the said easterly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue N. 45° 57' 00" W. four hundred ninety-eight and sixty-one one-hundredths (498.61) feet to a point of curve, thence on a curve to the left having a radius of one hundred eighty-five and thirty-two one-hundredths feet (185.32) one hundred thirty-five and fifteen one-hundredths feet (135.15) to a point of reverse curve, thence on a curve to the right of two hundred thirty-six feet (236.0) radius two hundred fifty-seven and eighty-one one-hundredths feet (257.81) to a point of reverse curve, thence on a curve to the left of one hundred eighty feet (180.0) radius one hundred thirty-nine and fifty-six one-hundredths feet (139.56) to a point of reverse curve, thence on a curve to the right of thirty-one and thirty-three one-hundredths feet (31.33) radius thirty feet (30.0) thence on a tangent to the last-mentioned curve and still along the easterly side of Van Cortlandt Avenue N. 15° 02' 17" W. sixty-one and fifty-three one-hundredths feet (61.53) to the point or place of beginning, containing eighteen and four hundred and thirty-eight one-thousandths (18.438) acres, more or less of land.

(Parcel No. 3, being designated as Parcel No. 5 on said map.)

Beginning at the intersection of the southerly or easterly side of Sedgwick Avenue with the northerly line of land acquired by the City of New York for the Jerome Park Reservoir, said point being at the point of compound curve on said side of Sedgwick Avenue, running thence along the said side of Sedgwick Avenue on a curve to the right having a radius of three thousand three hundred feet (3,300.0) four hundred eighty-four and seventy-eight one-hundredths feet (484.78) to a point of compound curve, thence on a curve of one hundred fifty-five feet (155.0) radius, one hundred eighty-seven and fifty-two one-hundredths feet (187.52) to a point of reverse curve, thence on a curve to the left of three hundred twelve and sixty-five one-hundredths feet (312.0) radius two hundred twenty-three and sixty-five one-hundredths feet (223.65) to a point of reverse curve, thence on a curve to the right of sixty-five and seventy-five one-hundredths feet radius (65.75) and still along the southerly side of Bedford Park Avenue thirty-one and sixteen one-hundredths (31.16), thence along an arc in continuation of said curve fifty-three and seventy-three one-hundredths feet (53.73), thence along a radial line produced to said curve N. 44° 02' 00" E. five and three one-hundredths feet (5.03), thence S. 45° 58' 00" E. forty-four and six one-hundredths feet (44.06), thence along the northerly line of land acquired by the City of New York for the Jerome Park Reservoir S. 50° 25' 05" W. seven hundred eighty-nine and sixty-two one-hundredths feet (789.62), thence S. 39° 23' 29" W. sixty-seven and fifty-seven one-hundredths (67.57) feet, thence still along said northerly line of Jerome Park Reservoir N. 66° 35' 22" W. forty-four and forty-seven one-hundredths feet (44.47) to the point or place of beginning containing three and four hundred and thirty-three one-thousandths acres, (3.433) more or less, of land.

(Parcel No. 4, being designated as Parcel No. 6 on said map.)

Beginning at the point on the westerly side of West 238th Street on the boundary line between the properties known as the Giles Estate and the Van Cortlandt Estate running thence along the westerly side of said West 238th Street N. 15° 52' 50" W. twenty-two and forty-two one-hundredths feet (22.42) to the southerly line of land sold to De Forest Fox by deed dated August 1st, 1877, thence along the southerly line of said Fox parcel S. 62° 16' 38.4" W. thirty-three and thirteen one-hundredths feet (33.13) to the division line between the Van Cortlandt Estate and the Giles Estate, thence along the said division line S. 50° 25' 05" E. thirty-five and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet (35.99) to the point or place of beginning, containing eight one-thousandths acres, (0.008) more or less, of land.

(Parcel No. 5, being designated as Parcel No. 7 on said map.)

Beginning at the point of intersection of the easterly side of Albany Road with the southerly side of West 238th Street, running thence along the southerly side of West 238th Street S. 79° 09' 20" E. forty and six-tenths (40.6) feet to a point of curve, thence on a curve to the right of fifty feet (50.0) radius forty-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet (49.98), thence along a tangent to said curve and on the southerly or westerly side of West 238th Street N. 15° 52' 50" E. one hundred fifty-one and sixty-eight one-hundredths feet (151.68) one hundred and sixty-eight feet to the northerly line of land sold to De Forest Fox by deed dated August 1st, 1877, thence along the northerly line of said Fox parcel N. 73° 09' 20" E. one hundred and fifty-three and seventy-three one-hundredths feet (153.73) to the easterly side of Albany Road, thence along the easterly side of Albany Road on a curve of one thousand three hundred ten and twenty-five one-hundredths feet (1,310.25) radius one hundred fifty-two and six one-hundredths (152.06) feet to the point or place of beginning, containing three hundred and eighty-six one-thousandths (0.386) acres, more or less, of land.

Said premises will be sold in separate lots, as shown on the annexed diagram, and as directed by said interlocutory judgment.

Dated New York, May 17,

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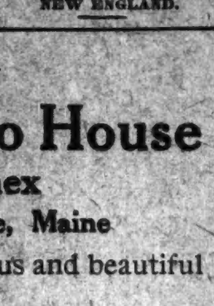
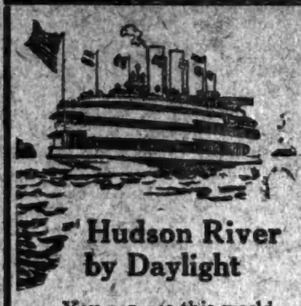


STEAMBOATS.



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NEW YORK.....June 22, 9:30 A. M.
ROOONLAND.....June 22, 10 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.

St. Louis.....June 18 | St. Paul.....June 29
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New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.

Minnetonka, June 29, 9 AM Minnewaska Jy. 13
Minneapolis Jy. 6, 10:30AM Minnehaha Jy. 20

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.

London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

Lapland.....June 15 Zeeland.....June 29
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Cedric..June 13, noon Adriatic .....June 27
Celtic...June 20, noon Baltic.....July 3

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New open, extensively improved. The most modern and finest located hotel in this region. Cuisine of the highest standard; white service. Orchestra; social diversions; every out-of-door amusement. New beautiful Palm Court and Cafe. Special early season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. 6th season. JOHN FURDY COPE.

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Modern brick hotel. Orchestra. Tennis Courts, Golf, Bathing, and all amusements. Superior accommodations at moderate rates. Booklet. P. R. JOHNSON.

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FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

ON FOREST LAKE

"The Adirondacks of Penna."

5½ hours from New York. Auto service to hotel. Bathing—Boating—Fishing—Tennis—Baseball—Music—Cafe.

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Port Jefferson, L. I.

Belle Terre

Has sixty miles macadamized roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

Golf, Tennis, Livery, Garage, Bathing, Fishing, Yachting.

Hotel accommodations and service unsurpassed. Orchestra. A few cottages available.

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NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel

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And fireproof annex, Tennessee ave. near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

Hotel Ostend ATLANTIC CITY. Whole Block on Boardwalk. Capacity, 500.

Ideal location. Hot and cold sea water baths. 150 rooms with private baths, number rooms hot and cold running water. All windows screened. Table and service noteworthy. Auto coaches at trains. Moderate rates. Photo booklet. D. B. RAHTER.

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Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en-suite with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

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Hotel MONTCLAIR

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Everything new; running water in all rooms; elevator; auto-bus meets all trains; booklet and rates upon request. Francis Yarnall, Mgr.

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THE SHOREHAM

SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

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Opens June 20.

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ALLENHURST, N. J.

THE NORWOOD

and Cottages.

Corlis Av. and Ocean Road.

Now open for season.

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for treatment for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuritis or Arteric-Sclerosis?

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has facilities equal to the most famous spas of Europe for cure of these ailments.

May to October is most beneficial time to take the cure. Summer climate delightful; minimum 45 deg., maximum 80 deg. Magnificent mountain scenery.

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Strs. COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.

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New Haven Line, Leave Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 3:45 P. M. Lv. ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3 P. M.; Sunday, 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Bridgeport Line, Week days only. Leave Pier 36, E. R., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK. Str. BRIDGEPORT 3 P. M.; ft. East 23d St., 3:30 P. M.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.

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Combination seashore and country; fine salt bathing, sailing, canoeing, driving, tennis; no mosquitos; extensive grounds; select family resort; table supplied from best markets and my farm. Open June 1. Send for booklet. S. B. MANWARING, PROP.

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Tickets and information at Wharf offices, at 290 Broadway, also at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist offices generally throughout the city.

The Ideal routes to Maine and the Maritime Provinces are those provided by the All-the-Way-by-Water Service of the

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

Iron Steamboat Co

CONEY ISLAND

LEAVE WEST 129TH ST., 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:00, 1:20, 4:00, 5:00, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.

PIER L, NORTH RIVER, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:25, 1:25, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30 P. M.

STEEPLECHASE PARK, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:35, 2:35, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:55, 8:25, 10:40 P. M.

Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier L, N. R., 40 Cents.

Fishing Banks, Str. "Taurus" Lv. W. 129th St., 7:30; Pier L, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

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An Iron Steamboat will make special trips around the WARSHIPS, leaving West 129th St. every hour on the hour from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Tickets 50 cents.

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For luxury, a cool night's sail, splendid cuisine, take the palatial steamers of the

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Write for particulars about All-Day Sunday Sail.

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Summer Tours to TEXAS

Enjoy the refreshing sea trip to the playground of the great Southwest,

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with its surf bathing, fine hotels and variety of outdoor sports. See San Antonio and its famous Alamo, Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi and other historic points. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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New York to Rotterdam

S. S. Uranium..... June 20

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All Outside Rooms

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Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA. KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. A few vacancies for the Kaiser, June 15, July 27, and Martha W., July 6. GRAND MUSIC FESTIVAL at Vienna June 21-July 7.

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Rates $65, $70, $75, and up.

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Low Summer Rates

Steamer is your hotel for entire cruise. Air-cooled staterooms and every modern comfort. Meteorological summary gives maximum Summer temperature at Colon on the Atlantic as 84°, and 91° on Pacific side; minimum 74°. Jamaica about the same. Write for illustrated booklet.

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February 15 to April 27, 1913

Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising; by the

NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA" 18,200 Tons

Cost $400 up, including hotels, drives, guides, etc.

VISITING: Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc. Stopover in Europe and return by swift S. S. "Mauretania" and "Lusitania." Send for program.

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DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).

Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.

From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Savoie.....June 13 *La Lorraine.....July 4
†France (new)....June 20 †France (new).....July 11
*La Provence....June 27 La Savoie.....July 18

*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.

One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.

La Bretagne ..... June 15

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Sailings every 5 Days in connection with Quebec S. S. Co. Tickets Interchangeable.

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Cameronian..June 22, 1 PM Columbia....July 6, noon

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.

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Twin-screw sailings Wed. 10 A. M.

†New Amsterdam.....June 11
*Noordam.....June 19
*Ryndam.....June 26
†Rotterdam.....July 3

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:28 Sun sets...7:57 Moon rises...2:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:45	3:31	9:02	9:50
Governors Island	2:50	3:46	9:25	10:20
Hell Gate	4:40	5:36	11:25	12:19

Arrived—Sunday, June 9.

SS St. Louis, Southampton, June 1.
SS Exeter City, Swansea, May 26.
SS Goyaz, Barbados, June 3.
SS Prins Mauritz, St. Marc, June 3.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, June 8.
SS Bunker Hill, Philadelphia, June 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Emilia	Fiume	May 21
City of Manchester	Dunkirk	May 22
Lux	Santander	May 22
Michigan	Antwerp	May 26
Morro Castle	Havana	May 6
George Washington	Bremen	June 1
Lapland	Antwerp	June 1
California	Glasgow	June 1
Allemania	Inagua	June 6
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 6
Buenos Aires	Havana	June 6
Cosmo	San Juan	June 7
El Occidente	Galveston	June 4
Frantelli Bianchi	Algiers	May 23
Filomachi	Lisbon	May 25
Madeirense	Jamaica	June 3
Iroquois	Jacksonville	June 7
Monmis	New Orleans	June 5
Noordam	Boulogne	June 1
San Guglielmo	Naples	May 29
Santiago	Havana	June 6
Seguranca	Havana	June 4

DUE TO-MORROW.

Arracan	Belfast	May 29
Cleveland	Cherbourg	June 2
Denver	Galveston	June 5
Minnesota	Baracoa	June 9
Barmeco	Trinidad	June 4
Turrialba	Kingston	June 6
City of Savannah	Savannah	June 9

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	June 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	June 4
Pannonia	Naples	May 29
Koenig Albert	Naples	May 31
Lucigen	Rotterdam	May 29
Miramichi	Seville	May 28
Perugia	Gibraltar	June 4
Oscar II	Christiansand	June 1
Cubana	Cardenas	June 7
El Siglo	Galveston	June 6
Floride	Havre	June 1
Metapan	Kingston	June 7
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	June 7
Saratoga	Havana	June 8
Nueces	New Orleans	June 8
Apache	Charleston	June 10

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Santiago, Brunswick		1:00 P.M.
Indian Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Mauretania, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Kronp. Cecilie, Bremen	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Antilla, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Wireless observations from vessels in the Gulf of Mexico showed a disturbance Sunday night of considerable intensity central some distance south of the mouth of the Mississippi River. This disturbance is apparently moving northwestward and storm warnings are now displayed on the Gulf Coast from Cedar Keys westward to Galveston, and cautionary advices issued to South Atlantic ports. During Monday and Tuesday there will be rains along the Gulf Coast and in Florida and the northwest States. In all other portions of the country the weather will continue fair.

Temperatures will not change decidedly in any portion of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

The winds along the New England Coast will be light to moderate west to northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate brisk northeast and east.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate west and northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and Tuesday, rising temperature light to moderate west winds.

Southern New England and Eastern New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday, Tuesday fair moderate west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature, light to moderate north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	64	3 P. M.	83	69
6 A. M.	63	6 P. M.	82	69
9 A. M.	71	9 P. M.	74	62
12 M.	77	12 P. M.	70	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 72; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 67.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 45 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 23 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:40—226 E. 68th St.; D. Cohen	Trifling
1:40—226 E. 68th St.; Unknown	Trifling
1:45—130 Pearl St.; Unknown	$10
1:48—156 Union Place; C. Long	Trifling
2:30—66 Goerck St.; G. Gumella	Trifling
3:19—1,451 Cromwell Av.; John Lonnon	$1,000
3:40—464 11th Av.; Nathan Kanruk	$100
4:25—1,025 2d Av.; Daniel Zelluss	Trifling
6:00—102 Henry St.; Louis Robin	$500
6:50—1,584 Madison Av.; Max Vientz	$50
7:30—47 Mott St.; S. Carnia	$5
8:15—2,479 5th Av.; Annie Motor	None
8:33—445 St. Ann's Av.; Morris Schwartz	$500
9:50—1 Pitt St.; Max Sodolsky	Trifling
10:10—1,652 Washington Av.; Louis Suchs	$20
10:35—147 Goerck St.; Samuel Lipman	None
11:35—39 2d Av.; Pasquale Angelo	Trifling
11:45—3 E. 157th St.; Philip Shoelein	Trifling
P. M.	
12:20—28 W. 64th St.; James Reig	$100
12:50—211 W. 15th St.; Miss Le Cave	Trifling
1:30—5 E. 118th St.; Samuel Schneider	Trifling
2:20—110 Nassau St.; M. Jovan	Trifling
2:30—132 7th Av.; E. Christenson	Trifling
2:30—58 Greenwich St.; Charles Weil	Trifling
2:50—98th St. & Central Park West; owner unknown	None
2:50—846 2d Av.; Louis Thern	Trifling
3:20—1,151 1st Av.; Lizzie Mackier	$15
3:30—53 W. 111th St.; Unknown	Trifling
3:40—285 Madison St.; Benjamin Grassman	Trifling
3:40—97th St. & Central Park West; owner unknown	None
3:50—2,402 2d Av.; A. Van Beuren & Co	Trifling
4:15—1,568 Park Av.; Samuel Flaur	Trifling
4:40—Foot of W. 105d St.; New York Central Railroad Co	Trifling
5:00—117 W. 20th St.; Richard Murray	$20
5:00—2,003 2d Av.; E. Adler	$10
5:10—47 Osgood Av.; John Sandstrom	$10
5:30—169 Brook Av.; Jacob Roosevelt	$100
5:50—1,576 1st Av.; Annie Lufferly	$5
5:50—202 Brook Av.; Cream City Holding Co	Trifling
6:10—338 Westchester Av.; Interborough Co	Trifling
6:15—254 W. 98th St.; Unknown	Trifling
6:29—3,744 3d Av.; Samuel Passen	$25
7:05—1452 St. & Southern Boulevard; Ferguson Varnish Co	Trifling
7:10—56 Cannon St.; Samuel Zucker	Trifling
7:50—110th St. and 5th Av.; N. Y. Billposting Company	Trifling
7:55—31 East 4th St.; unknown	Trifling
8:35—204 St. Nicholas Av.; Mary Miller	$700
9:25—511 West 158th St.; Unknown	Trifling
9:40—141 Eldridge St.; J. Katz	Trifling
9:50—64 Canal St.; A. Lubers	Trifling
10:15—162 Cherry St.; C. Cutotia	Trifling

Lost and Found

LOST—Large diamond lavaliere, with two pearls, on Fort Washington Av. or Broadway, about 4:00 P. M. to-day, between 169th and 162d Sts.; liberal reward if returned. Halper, 3,998 Broadway. Telephone 3556 Audubon.

LOST—On Avenue C or Avenue D, between 11th and 4th Sts., black bag, containing money and two rings, the savings of an aged widow; by returning it will save her life. M. C., 141 11th St.

LOST—A small diamond buckle, about 58th St. and Madison Av., or 5th Av., between 40th and 50th Sts.; suitable reward given. Bamberger Brothers, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Circle pin, diamonds set in platinum scroll work; liberal reward. W., 96 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—A Pomeranian; tan color. Finder will be rewarded by returning or communicating with William J. Spain, 338 West 86th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, June 6—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Second Avenue Elevated: Four umbrellas, watched gloves, slippers, trousers. Third Avenue Elevated: Umbrella, eyeglasses, books, music, advertising matter, gloves, keys, rosary, case, hat, rubbers, apron, shirt, strap. Sixth Avenue Elevated: Cane, purse, case, books, music, gloves, magazine, shirt, vest, cambric, handkerchiefs, crayon, book. Ninth Avenue Elevated: Umbrella, book case, handle. Subway: Suitcase, purse, plans, photograph, gloves, keys, blanket, samples, supporter, collars, wood, chisel, tools, brass cap.

FOUND, June 7—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO., Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Book, vests, pin, papet, copper, box.

FOUND, June 6—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Grip, cane, hat, three umbrellas, three packages, raincoat.

FOUND, June 6—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two umbrellas, one bag.

FOUND, June 6—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Five umbrellas, seven packages.

FOUND, June 6—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City Fountain pen, four umbrellas, pass, eyeglass case, package, laundry roll, blue print, pair gloves, two pocketbooks, pair gloves, package, keys, eyeglasses, pencil, package, ticket, umbrella.

Business Opportunities

Wanted—A working partner in an established manufacturing concern near New York; a real man, with $20,000 to invest to back his opinion that this is an opportunity. The man must have the ability and willingness to take personal charge of the office work in general—to fit into this organization—one of the best in its line—and become a part of it; orders already booked will keep us running to capacity through the season; THE RIGHT MAN will be made Secretary of the company; the wrong man cannot get in, no matter how much money he has, and no fabulous salary will be paid. Z 40 Times.

YOUR BOY'S FUTURE.

Our business is Real Estate and Insurance. If you have a son for whom you are desirous of obtaining a good start, this opportunity will interest you.

You can start him with us and he will get a good business training with a substantial return. But he must be able to influence certain business.

References exchanged.

SOFFNER & HARRIS,
General Agents,
Equitable Life Assurance Society,
Flatiron Bldg., 23d St. and 5th Ave.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER; GOOD BUSINESS FOR RIGHT PARTY. ADDRESS L. B., 139 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Want party with few hundred dollars; investment guaranteed; established dividend-paying proposition; particulars sent. Apply letter only, Farley, 249 West 42d St.

For Sale.—Old established dry goods business; light, large store; small stock. J. T. Colcord, 106 W. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

WANTED—Some one to rent or purchase our machine shop. For further particulars address Greenfield Engine Works, Harrison, N. J.

Wanted to borrow, $12,000 worth of marketable securities for six months. J. S., 450 Times.

Established old and new book business for sale or will take partner. D 156 Times.

Cafe, 133 Maiden Lane; sacrifice, $500; rent made to July 1.

Business Notices

FAC SIMILE LETTERS MULTIGRAPHED JUST LIKE TYPEWRITING.
LAWRENCE F. DEUTEMAN LETTER CO., 123 LIBERTY ST. 3653 CORT.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

12TH ST., 23 WEST.—Rooms with board for gentlemen or married couples.

32D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet, bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

44TH ST., 230 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephone; half rates Summer.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Rooms, one private bath; superior table; table guests; Summer rates.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; electric light; private bath; marble shower; in house with owner; Southerners catered to; board optional.

209 WEST 70TH ST.

Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; hot water; room telephone.

120 WEST 71ST ST.

Two large rooms; parlor floor; other rooms.

73D, 102 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, "L"; Jewish.

74TH ST., 121 WEST.

Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, elevated; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, refined apartment; references; table guests.

76TH, 237 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Large small, clean, cool rooms, bath; excellent table; table guests; telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, medium, well-furnished, airy rooms; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; transients; 'phone 7725 Schuyler; table guests.

76TH ST., 232-234 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Summer rates; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 251 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, cheerful rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; refined surroundings.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined Jewish home; table guests; reasonable.

82D, 128 WEST.—Every room parquet floors; electricity; special catering. Telephone 7506 Schuyler.

84TH, 37 WEST, Near Central Park.—Desirable, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

86TH ST., 53 WEST.—Summer rates; beautiful large, small rooms with Jewish family; table board.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive refined Jewish home; easy access; Subway and surface lines; references.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Airy, cool rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 2873 Riverside.

92D, 54 WEST.—Cool rooms, large, small; suites; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 9939 Riverside.

93D ST., 304 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished double and single rooms, table a specialty.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable large room; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room with all conveniences; excellent board; Jewish family; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms with board or rooms with breakfast; references.

625 WEST 118TH ST.

Adjoining Riverside Drive; large front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; board optional; telephone Morningside 8156.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, single or en suite; also small rooms; excellent table.

115TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; southern cooking, daintily served.

520 WEST 122D. KERKER.

Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Delightful location for Summer; large rooms; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; homelike; references.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

149TH, 540 to 548 WEST.—Near beautiful Riverside; an ideal spot; modern comforts; country air; boating, bathing within two blocks; large, cool rooms; good home board, $10 up, one; $14 up, two; bathroom adjoining every room; private phones; electric light; large porch and gardens; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

157TH SUBWAY, BROADWAY.—Cool rooms, overlooking Hudson; elevator apt.; dining room. 'Phone 205 Audubon.

BEAUTIFUL Convent Avenue, near 144th, in handsome private house, attractive, medium-sized room; excellent meals and service; a real home; permanent; references exchanged. 'Phone 7605 Audubon.

OPPORTUNITY.—Uptown, west, beautiful room, three southern windows; elegant house, neighborhood; Americans; board two; Summer, $14; Winter, $20. Tel. 6380W Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (Woodbury.)—An ideal Summer home; two blocks north 157th St. Subway; rooms; veranda; grounds command uninterrupted view of Hudson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Large, cool rooms; excellent home table; Summer rates. Phone 8632 Schuyler.

THE LELAND, board and room directory, 4 West 33d St., offers superior accommodations in exclusive house; special Summer rates; convenient location.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Attractive, large, small rooms; unexceptionable table; tables guests.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST, (Opposite Stuyvesant Park.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests; references; telephone.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

60TH, 20 EAST, (formerly of 8 and 8 East 47th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

63D ST., 25 EAST.—Second-floor large rooms; private bath; other rooms; board optional.

80TH, 40 EAST.—Large rooms, $18-$25, 2 persons; $9-$10, one, with board.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large parlor floor, bath; family or gentlemen; board optional; other rooms.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS, 5 and 9.—Overlooking river; delightful Summer home; subway five minutes Wall St., seaside, bridge, ferry; apartments, baths, large, cool rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood, house, table high class; Summer rates. 905 Main.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 2.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; cool. Ideal location; telephone; references.

5TH AV., 25, (9th)—Refined surroundings; beautiful large rooms, running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; delightfully cool rooms; bachelors; electricity, telephone; home comforts; references.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

29TH ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable room; private house; electricity, telephone; references; also first floor room.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, $6.50 up; continuous hot water; piano; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Bright rooms; clean; suitable one or two men; bath, telephone. Hughes.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

49TH, 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms, very cool; bath; phone; $8 weekly to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

66TH ST., 238 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; all improvements; private family; Subway, "L." Warner.

68TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

90TH ST., 209 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; telephone; $4 up; room suitable for studio or two or three gentlemen; Summer rates.

61ST ST., 33 WEST, (Near Park.)—Large room, connecting bath; also small rooms; $3 to $7 weekly; Subway, "L"; telephone.

128 WEST 64TH ST.

"JUST A LITTLE BIT DIFFERENT."

One reason, because this house is 4 feet wider than the usual New York dwelling—of course our rooms must be cooler; very attractive Summer rates.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant, large or small, cool room near bath; Summer rates.

64TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; also smaller; Summer rates; telephone.

66TH ST., 33 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

66TH ST., 74 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 129 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; smaller rooms; running water; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; 'phone; private house; nice locality.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath; steam heat; gentleman only.

"1ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, elegantly furnished one, two rooms; bachelors' apartment; private bath; reasonable.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; private bath; southern exposure; meals optional; references.

73D ST., 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and single rooms; every convenience; Summer rates; telephone.

73D, 238 WEST (opposite Hotel Ansonia.)—Bachelor accommodations, private bath; references. Telephone 1388 Columbus.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, shower bath; telephone; references. Doherty.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; suitable couple or two bachelors; bath floor.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, bath adjoining, breakfast optional; refined surroundings; reasonable.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Front rooms, $5, $6; cool, comfortable; first-class house; accessible; telephone.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; electric light, telephone; breakfast optional; references.

78TH, 165 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private bath; electric light, telephone; breakfast optional; references.

78TH ST., 168 WEST.—Private family; refined surroundings; handsome, large rooms; moderate; gentlemen; phone; Subway.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, airy, single rooms newly decorated; large closets; phone; references.

79TH, 174 WEST.—Handsome parlor floor, suitable doctor or musical studio; also room and bath; other rooms. 1203 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; high-class house; telephone; convenient all cars; references.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; large, handsome suite or single; attractive to those seeking quiet, refined surroundings; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Physicians' office in well-appointed private residence. Telephone 4842 Schuyler. References.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.—Beautiful room; private house; $5; also two-room suites; private baths.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large room, with bath; also medium room; private house; reasonable rates.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Two large connecting front rooms from June 10th; also suite, of sitting room, bedroom, and bath from June 15th; rooms light, handsomely furnished, and cool; breakfast optional; references. V. & R.

82D, 210 WEST, near Broadway.—Gentlemen or married couple; front parlor and bedroom; private entrance; convenient Subway, elevated. Telephone 8812 Schuyler. Pedersen.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house, overlooking drive; large, small; running water, shower, telephone; moderate.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; electric light; also large rooms; very reasonable.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.

Attractive rooms for business people. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 121 WEST.—Nice rooms in small, private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable.

83D ST., 101 WEST.—Three outside rooms and bath, suitable for two, $7.50. De Witt.

84TH ST., 10 WEST, (Near Park.)—Private residence; newly decorated; handsomely furnished rooms; telephone; reasonable.

137 WEST 84TH.—KENNEDY.

Attractive, newly decorated rooms; Southern exposure; reasonable.

85TH ST., 100 WEST.—Pleasant, attractive rooms; refined surroundings; convenient Subway, "L"; telephone. Reynolds.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, newly furnished; private family; references.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; clean, select house; near park, elevated.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, conveniences; telephone; convenient all cars; references.

95D, 27 WEST.—Rooms, large, small, nicely furnished; cool, clean; running water; closets; telephone.

94TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large, medium, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; conveniences; Summer rates.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome rooms; breakfast; privileges; near Central Park; Subway, elevated; references.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, airy front rooms, near Central Park, beautifully furnished; Summer rates.

97TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, suitable for two; running water, bath; German table board; telephone; near Subway station.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, neatly furnished; small, $3; running water; Subway express. Owner.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms; every convenience; near 96th St. Subway express.

102D ST., 302 WEST.—Private house, near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, cool room, second floor, suitable for bachelor or married couple; home comforts, telephone.

102D, 211 WEST.—Cool outside rooms; corner apartment; private family; 'phone; Subway, light housekeeping. Grey.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; near Subway; two attractive rooms. Telephone; bath.

105TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; telephones; private house; "L," Subway.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, medium rooms; suitable one, two; reasonable; one flight. Jones.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

113TH ST., 606 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large, light, airy room, possibly suite; running water; refinement; opportunity; gentlemen. Phone 4740 Morningside. Apartment 19.

113TH ST., 523 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished rooms; shower baths, electricity; private house; reasonable.

115TH ST., 405 WEST.—Pleasant room; good care; elevator. Apt. 61. Telephone 1061 Morning.

115TH ST., 414 WEST.—Near Columbia; southern exposure; artistically furnished; Subway; moderate; electricity; elevator. Smith.

419 WEST 115TH ST.

Attractive, light rooms; lavatory; elevator. Apt. 52.

418 WEST 115TH ST.

Nice front rooms; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

119TH ST., 322 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; reasonable; elevator. Inquire Apartment 1.

430 WEST 119TH ST.

Opposite Columbia, large, attractive rooms; elevator. Müller.

120TH, 477 MANHATTAN AV.

Large and small rooms and parlor floor.

501 WEST 121ST ST., HAWTHORNE.

Attractive front rooms; southern exposure; elevator; transients.

122D ST., 501 WEST.—Light single room in small modern apartment; $3 weekly. Lawrence, (janitor.)

123D ST.—540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside rooms; cool in Summer; elevator. Apartment 61.

123D ST., 433 WEST.—Single, double rooms; newly furnished; exceedingly clean; telephone; Subway, "L." Pendleton.

123D ST., (corner Morningside Av.,) 100.—Clean, cool, outside room, $3.50 week. Mitchell.

140TH ST., 703 WEST.—Fine room, bath adjoining; telephone; American family; $8. Merry.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, front room; modern improvements; private house; telephone; reasonable.

146TH ST., 600 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; beautiful roof river view; elevator. Apt. 85.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (167th.)—Comfortable, homelike outside room; running water; elevator, electric light. Telephone 7210 Riverside.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—Ideal Summer room; windows on all sides; elevator, telephone. Brien.

FOR SUMMER.—Furnished rooms, with bath-rooms, dressing rooms, elevator, electric light service, in a handsome private residence on Riverside Drive, in the 80s. Appointment by 'phone, 9011 Riverside.

MEDIUM SIZED ROOM.

Southern exposure; small family; adults; references; $8. 'Phone 4554 Chelsea.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 14.—Two exceptionally cool, handsomely furnished rooms, overlooking park; refined surroundings; every convenience. Jewett. 'Phone 3207 Morningside.

East Side.

3D AV., 131, (14th.)—Three connecting rooms; tubs, lines, dishes, vestibule letter box, telephone. Sherwood.

40TH, 5 EAST.—Handsome suite; double, single rooms; private bath; electric light; kitchenette; Summer prices.

43D, 4 EAST.—Hall room, to gentleman only; references exchanged; permanent party.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large rooms with bath; single rooms; gentlemen; reference.

54TH, 149 EAST.—Front bedroom, sitting room connecting; conveniences; electric light; private family. McCard.

57TH ST., 419 EAST.—Furnished rooms to rent. Apply to Miss Strange.

59TH, 129 EAST.—Light, cool, cosy, central; porcelain bath; $2 week; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; quiet house; parlor with alcove, suitable two; shower.

A.—76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

92D ST., 80 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, improvements, with or without board.

IRVING PLACE, 14, corner 15th St., (block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

Long Island.

AMITY ST., 469, (Flushing, L. I.)—To let, 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in new house; gas, electric light; no other roomers.

Apartments To Let
FURNISHED

Cathedral Plaza, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Columbus Av.—One, two, and three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; high-class elevator apartments; elegantly furnished; restaurant in building; monthly, $30 up; open evenings. Telephone 3970 Riverside.

To sublet at a sacrifice to October, newly furnished, light and airy apartment of 6 rooms and bath, in choice residential section; rent $60. Apply Superintendent, 839 West End Av., corner 101st St.

Three-room suite, furnished, for Summer very cool; shower, telephone, awnings; bargain; $32 month. Majestic, 106 West 13th St. Apartment 23.

307 West 98th St., (Apt. 7 D.)—Five-room apartment; all outside rooms; off Riverside; kitchen; maid service; cafe in building.

Seven outside rooms; cool; accessible; fully furnished; bargain till October. Phone appointment—3136 Columbus.

612 West 112th St., adjoining Riverside; furnished apartment; 6 large cool rooms; reduced rental; $50 monthly to Sept. 1; immediate possession. Jones.

Grand Court, 610 West 112th St., near Riverside Drive.—High-class elevator apartments; five, six rooms, beautifully furnished. Suit.

For the Summer, nicely furnished four-room apartment, 90 Claremont Av., Apartment 206; one block from Riverside Drive.

Claremont Av., 99.—Very desirable four rooms; overlooking Hudson; modern, bright, reasonable. Apartment 60L.

70th St., 345 West, Blasdell.—Delightfully cool 4-room elevator apartment, June to October, reasonable.

Two rooms, bath, furnished, $40 month. Apartment No. 2, Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St.

Apartments To Let
UNFURNISHED

West Side.

Sublet 6-room apartment for balance of lease at sacrifice; Audubon Park Apartments, 156th St. and Broadway; southeast exposure; all open light. Superintendent.

Will sublet my apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; rent $125, to 1913; will take $100. F. Wilde, Phone 372 Murray Hill.

49 Claremont Av., corner West 119th.—Four-room apartment to sublet; near Columbia University.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—HANDSOME UNFURNISHED FLOOR; REFERENCE.

East Side.

APARTMENT, 2-family house; seven rooms and bath and two finished attic rooms; all improvements. 773 Cranford Av., 241st St., 500 feet east of White Plains Av. Inquire 4,702 White Plains Av., Kleinhans.

Cool elevator apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; $25 upward. Tuxedo, 30 East 128th.

Brooklyn.

1,448 Bedford Av., corner, 711 Park Place.—Eight large, light rooms, gas range, icebox, kitchen and clothes closets, mantels, mirrors, dutch shelves, gas logs, private hallway, electric lights; newly decorated; hot water supply; steam heated; rent, $36. Reitman, 373 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished
East Side.

Nine-room house, unfurnished; large garden, barn, commuting distance. Inquire Blumenthal Hotel, Elmsford, N. Y., or Wm. Mai, 504 6th St., New York City.

Country Houses To Let
FURNISHED

LONG BEACH FURNISHED COTTAGES.
Reduced Rentals.
New and modern. Cool and convenient. Eight rooms, $650. Nine rooms, $800. Eleven rooms, $1,200. Twelve rooms, $2,100. Fifteen rooms, $2,500. One to three baths. 'Phone 6820 Madison Sq. for appointment. Frederick P. Jones, 334 Fifth Ave.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Harwichport, (Cape Cod;) rented, completely furnished, bathrooms, all comforts; rents reduced; delightful beach; abundant supplies; booklet. Box 55 South Harwich, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.—22-acre country seat; dwelling, 11 rooms, furnished, all improvements; fruit, shade; 1¼ miles from railroad station. Lent Agency, Bernardsville, N. J.

Beautiful Summer home, 12 rooms, furnished; summit of hill, overlooking village of Catskill; most accessible by boat and rail; barn, carriage house, pine grove, &c. Apply to Owner, 105 Hicks St., Brooklyn.

Cottages for rent for season, furnished or unfurnished, at beautiful Huntington Bay, L. I. Address E. M. Brawner, Huntington, L. I. Phone 200 Huntington.

Queens, L. I.—Furnished house, 11 rooms, bath, on Beach Lane, opposite Queens House; fine piazzas. Apply William Jones, P. O. Box 416, Bronxville, N. Y.

Englewood, N. J.—Furnished houses to rent for Summer; villas and cottages for sale. Englewood Real Estate Co., 43 Dean St. Phone 630.

Pianos and Organs

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $600; sell for $125. 316 West 42d St.

For Sale

Slightly-used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers; Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

We will pay highest cash price for your furniture, pianos, paintings, bric-a-brac, rugs; don't sell until you receive our offer. Flint, 118 University Place. Telephone 2299 Stuyvesant.

Country Board

Staten Island.

THE GABLES, 909 Castleton Av.—Large grounds, piazzas; trolleys pass door, connect boats; references.

Long Island.

PRIVATE FAMILY has two desirable rooms to let; house has every convenience; beautiful grounds, garage and stable; convenient to depot; good boating, bathing, fishing; located next door; references required. 229 South Ocean Av., Freeport, L. I.

At Sea Gate, New York Harbor—Two large rooms in house with owner; gentlemen only; without board. E. Kemball, Cypress Av. and West 37th St. Telephone 956 Coney Island.

TWO large pleasant rooms, private house; home comforts and improvements; wholesome food; couples preferred; half hour City Hall. R. J., Box 17, Jamaica.

Rockaway Park, 46 Second Avenue.—Cool, comfortable connecting rooms, with bath; and balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October. 'Phone 831 Hammels.

EXCELLENT BOARD; healthy location; commuting distance; terms, $6-$7. Box 35, East Williston, L. I.

New York State.

Healthy and Restful—Berkshire Hills; two hours New York Central; beautiful private lake; mountainous; no dust; solid comfort; free from restraints of fashion; simplicity, refinement; not a hotel; rooms in cottages, bungalows, camps; modern plumbing; German-American table; bathing, boating, fishing, tennis; rate, $12.50 to $15. Pine Forest Park, care of Dr. Louis Rosenbaum, 158 West 120th.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., two hours Grand Central; mountains, fishing, driving; gas; bath; 150-acre farm supplies excellent table; $10 up; circular. Fred Kerker, 520 West 122d, New York. Telephone Morningside 3545.

Floral Creek Farm, Stony Point, N. Y., 1 hour from New York City; best recommendations; beautiful scenery, healthy mountain air, spring water; comfortable rooms; excellent table; German, Hungarian cooking; reasonable prices. A. Mezay.

SYLVAN LAKE COTTAGE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.—Homelike, cosy farmhouse, where rest and good cooking are supreme; all table products from farm; near lake; rates reasonable.

Canaan, N. Y.—Hopkins farm in Berkshires; boating, bathing, fishing; $10 up. Office 13 West 38th St. 1168 Greeley. R. McEwen, Mgr.

New Jersey.

PRIVATE FAMILY, owning large house, beautifully located, every convenience, will take few select people to board; three minutes from station; 15 miles out; West Shore, Cortlandt or 42d St. Ferries; table and all appointments first-class; references required. Box 79, Haworth, N. J.

MAPLE HILL HOUSE, 200 Central Av., Madison, N. J.; high and healthy; 10 minutes Lackawanna Railroad Station; hour out; commutation, $6.20 monthly; write, call; rates for families and commuters.

New England.

ARE you deformed, lame, tired, or old? You will find rest at Old Homestead Dairy Farm; select and reasonable; home cooking. Address Alena M. Cook, Box 5, Moodus, Conn.

EXCELLENT board at reasonable rates, at Mohawk Lodge Farm, in the Berkshires. Address Box 87, Cornwall, Litchfield, Conn.

Hilltop farm, Berkshire, Mass.; rates $10 to $15. References exchanged at 116 East 17th St.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CROSSMAN, NELLIE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.

To Anna A. Thurston, Emma J. Thurston, Nettie Seymour Hodges, Alcy J. Day, Digby V. Bell, Maria D. Maskell, Juliet S. Webb, Jeanette L. Drake, George S. Seymour, Alvin Nelson Seymour, Leonard

POLICE TO STOP USE OF AUTOS BY GANGS

Aldermen Asked to Pass an Ordinance Compelling Garage Men to Keep Records.

CAN TRACE THEM IN THIS WAY

Dowling Will Introduce Measure at Next Meeting of the Board—More Gang Men Held.

The use of the automobile in the commission of crime has furnished the police officials with a problem which calls for immediate solution. It is a difficult enough problem when the automobile is used by thieves as a means of "get away" after a robbery, but the adoption of the high-powered car for the transportation of gangsters to the scene of assault and battle and for the dropping of dynamite bombs in front of the business places of their enemies has set Commissioner Waldo, Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, and Inspector Hughes planning to overcome this latest method of affording safety for those of the underworld.

A step toward the solution of this problem will be made, it was said by a police official yesterday, in an ordinance which the Board of Aldermen will be asked to adopt. Alderman Dowling will introduce this measure at the next meeting of the board. It is intended to compel garage owners to keep a "log book" giving the time of a car leaving the garage and the time of its return; the number of the car, the name and address of the chauffeur, his license number, and the name of the man hiring the automobile. With such a record the police believe that the thieves and gangsters who use automobiles will be at their mercy, providing a penalty severe enough to make it unprofitable to falsify the record is imposed.

The method by which gangsters have been obtaining the use of automobiles was explained by an officer of the Police Department to a TIMES reporter. There are certain garages, some of them already under police suspicion, where a car can be obtained and no questions asked. In the various gangs whose activity has engaged the police attention during the last week, are men who are qualified to operate automobiles. If there were not there are enough men now running cars in this city with police records to undertake any "difficult" task for them. The gang members go to a garage where they are known and ask for an automobile without a chauffeur.

False Number Cards Used.

"With one of their own men at the wheel it is an easy matter to turn any trick and get away without capture," said a Lieutenant of police yesterday. "The men usually have with them, or pick up along the route, one of their companions who has a fictitious number card. They remove the number of the car and substitute the number they have had made. Sometimes, however, even this is not necessary, for in my opinion, there are garage men who would allow the substitution of numbers to be made before the car leaves the place.

"With a wrong number hanging conspicuously from the rear, the automobile, with a party apparently on pleasure bent, speeds to the scene of action, and then, when the trick is turned, it speeds away again and the policeman has no chance either of overtaking it or identifying it through its number. Once having outdistanced possible pursuit, the car stops, the wrong number is taken off and the right one put on. The man with the number usually leaves the car, so that, in case of coming under suspicion and a search, there will be no wrong number to seize as evidence.

"This is what the police have to meet, and the remedy must lie in the direction of a detailed record of every car in every garage in the city, and it is now proposed that such a record be kept."

It was in an automobile that some of the gangsters went forth last week to plant dynamite bombs. They exploded three in one neighborhood, all within a few minutes. The fronts of three houses were damaged. Before the police arrived the bomb planters were far away from the scene.

When "Big Jack" Zelig was wounded as he was leaving the Criminal Court Building there was an automobile waiting near, ready to take the Sirocco gun fighters to safety. Three Italians got out of an automobile in Morris Avenue, the Bronx, ten days ago. The trio trailed another Italian, with the car following close to the curb. When the opportunity presented itself, one of the men took out a revolver and coolly fired three shots into the man ahead, killing him. Then the assassin and his companions got into the car, and it carried them away to safety. They were out of sight before the dead man's companion could get the number of their car.

Auto Used by Burglars.

Several weeks ago a crook hired a taxicab in front of a well-known restaurant. He had the driver go to a loft building near Twenty-second Street and Broadway to pick up two "traveling men." When the men were safe in the cab the driver was forced to drive to a quiet place in Brooklyn, where his fares got into a waiting automobile and left him to whistle for his fare. Police investigation showed the thieves practically had cleaned out a furrier's establishment. A taxicab figured in the escape of the men who robbed a bank messenger of $23,000 below the "dead line" a few months ago.

The automobile first figured in gang hostilities a little more than a year ago, when a downtown gang went uptown and cleaned up an enemy's stronghold in Second Avenue. Since then the automobile has been growing in favor with gun men.

Four men arrested on Saturday night by the Strong-Arm Squad in a saloon at 105 Bowery were held by Magistrate Kernochan, in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, in $1,000 bail each. They are charged with having had deadly drugs in their possession. They gave their names as Edward Dunn of 119 Ninth Avenue, Stephen Davis of 838 Third Street, Jersey City; William Vito of 12 Eighth Street, Secaucus, N. J., and Robert Wright of 534 West Fiftieth Street. The detectives charge in their complaint that the defendants had a quantity of cocaine in their possession in bottles and in boxes, some of the drug being labeled. The liquid and powders found in the possession of the men will be analyzed.

As a result of a search of some of those who attended a union meeting at Fifty-fourth Street and Third Avenue on Saturday night, Lawrence McGuire, a stationary engineer of 764 Third Avenue, was taken before Magistrate Krotel yesterday, in the Yorkville Court, and charged with carrying a concealed weapon. The weapon was a length of rubber tubing, in each end of which was a lump of lead. McGuire was held without bail. He said some one must have put the weapon in his pocket, and he did not know it was there until a detective discovered it.

20,000 HELD IN BRIDGE BLOCK

Train Jumps Track, Passengers Are Shaken Up, Some Faint.

More than 5,000 persons in six elevated trains were kept on Williamsburg Bridge for an hour between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and about 15,000 more were delayed by the block when a six-car train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit jumped the track at the Manhattan end of the bridge and crashed into a "sand cushion." Many of the passengers were badly shaken up and bruised, others became hysterical, and several fainted.

The accident happened in the Rockaway Beach rush hour, when thousands were seeking the breezes, and the platforms were jammed with people, many of whom added their cries to those of the imprisoned passengers. A hurry call was sent to the reserves of the Clinton Street Station, and, headed by Sergt. Quinn, the policemen were soon battling their way to the platforms. Their presence awed the rowdies, who took advantage of the occasion to add to the trouble by shrieking at the top of their lungs such howls as would make the women believe that many were seriously injured. A few were roughly handled by the police, but no arrests were made.

Train Dispatcher Lovell and Inspector Delaney notified the Brooklyn headquarters of the company, and a wrecking train was rushed to the scene. It was found necessary to remove the current from the third rail, and consequently those trains already on the bridge could not move backward to discharge their passengers until after the wrecking train had arrived by way of the Brooklyn-bound tracks and had succeeded in getting the train on the tracks.

Many passengers who had paid their fares got transfers and were bustled into surface cars and again retransferred into trains at the Brooklyn side of the bridge, where traffic had been resumed.

THEATRE MAN ASKS MERCY.

Tells Churchmen He Faces Great Loss if a Permit Is Refused.

The clash between church and school interests and the proprietor of a moving picture theatre nearing completion in Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, reached a point yesterday where the proprietor of the theatre asked his opponents to relax their opposition before the License Bureau protesting against granting a permit for his place.

The proprietor of the moving picture house based his request on the loss he would suffer if the permit was refused. He addressed his appeal directly to the Rev. Mr. Holland, one of the clergymen attached to St. Bartholomew's Church, which maintains a parish house directly opposite Public School 27, which adjoins the proposed theatre. Some 3,800 girls and boys attend these institutions.

"I have built a fire-proof theatre, with lights to burn all the time, and no dark corners," Sighan Moses, proprietor of the place, declared.

"But our objection isn't to the kind of theatre you have built or the kind of plays you will give," the Rev. Mr. Holland told him. "We have established here a little oasis for children through which the great stream of city traffic does not flow. Schools on two sides of the street eliminate business from two-thirds of the block. If we should allow your theatre to open, these children would be brought in contact with many undesirable characters."

The officers of St. Bartholomew's parish house have received the support of a Catholic church further east in Forty-second Street, and the pastor of a Presbyterian church just north of Forty-second Street, in Second Avenue, in the fight to prevent the issuance of a permit to the motion picture theatre.

ALARM FOR MISSING WOMAN.

Relatives Seek Mrs. Hannah Rosenberg, Who Disappeared Friday.

After searching since Friday for Mrs. Hannah Rosenberg, 56 years old, the wife of Charles S. Rosenberg, a cigar manufacturer at 2,350 Third Avenue, her relatives appealed yesterday to the newspapers to aid in finding the missing woman. A confidential alarm was sent out by the police of the West 125th Street Station on Friday evening, but the relatives asked the police yesterday to send out a general alarm and give the matter as much publicity as they could.

At the time she disappeared from the home of her sister, Mrs. A. Fuchs of 1,610 Amsterdam Avenue, Mrs. Rosenberg left a short note, written in German, which, according to Morris Gintzler of 605 West 141st Street, a relative by marriage, intimated that she intended to commit suicide. The note stated, Gintzler said, that the writer was sorry to take the step she intended to take, but that she had been driven to it by her troubles.

Gintzler said Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband have been separated for some time, and that this weighed on her mind. She has a son, Louis C. Gintzler, who is in the advertising business, and who is aiding in the search for his mother.

Mrs. Rosenberg is about 5 feet 4 inches in height. She has curly brown hair, blue eyes, red birthmarks on her face, and a wart on her nose near her right eye. She wore a black coat and skirt, a white waist, a black and white silk petticoat, black shoes, white stockings, and a black hat on which was a blue velvet bow. She carried a black velvet handbag in which was about $15.

ELDER SISTER ASKS GIRL'S DEPORTATION

Sets Detectives to Watch Husband and Nursemaid and Has the Man Jailed.

FRIENDS AID YOUNG WOMAN

Deny All the Charges of Her Jealous Sister and Appeal to Immigration Authorities.

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island have been asked to deport on the ground of immorality Agnes Taylor, an 18-year-old Irish girl, whose record of eighteen months in this city is one of industry and patience under much suffering. The charge is brought by the girl's sister, Mrs. Jane Anne McCloy of 506 West Fifty-first Street, who brings in the name of her own husband, Roby McCloy.

On Wednesday, the immigration officers went to the home of Mrs. Francis McMurray, at 40a West Fifty-fifth Street, and took Agnes to Ellis Island. She is held there a prisoner now, and the authorities have promised to pass on her case within the next few days. They advised Mrs. McMurray, who is the nearest friend that Agnes has in this city, to get a lawyer to present the girl's case and try to show wherein the sister's charges were unfounded.

Mrs. McMurray, whose husband is a cook on a Clyde liner, had no money to employ counsel, and she went to the Legal Aid Society. When the Legal Aid Society people heard that it was a case involving scandal affecting two sisters they refused to take it up. The British Consul in this city was then visited by Mrs. McMurray, and her evidence as to the girl's good record was taken and will be presented to the authorities.

Agnes Taylor had been working as a nursegirl from Jan. 27 until two weeks ago. She accompanied the family which employed her to Boston, and returned to find that her sister had sworn out a warrant for her arrest, charging her with improper conduct with her husband. The husband had in the meantime been brought into court by the angry wife and sentenced to a term on Blackwell's island for striking her. The charges against Agnes were presented to Judge Appleton, in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, and he discharged the girl.

The sister was far from content with this settlement. She went to the Ellis Island authorities and lodged a complaint. Agnes and Mrs. McMurray pleaded with Mrs. McCloy not to bring the charge and tried to make her appreciate the disgrace that would follow the return of the young sister to Ireland under such a stigma. Denials and protestations of innocence had long since ceased to have any effect on the sister.

How the married sister got the evidence on which Agnes is now held at Ellis island was explained yesterday. Private detectives came to the humble home at 40S West Fifty-fifth Street and watched and waited. Mrs. McMurray's front room was at that time occupied by a young married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Walters. On a night when they went out for a walk and sat for a while in the Park before returning home they were followed by a man, whom they noticed but did not address. They came to their home about 10 o'clock and retired. Then a report went to the angry and jealous sister which said that a man answering the description of the husband and a woman answering the description of the sister walked out into the Park and then came back together to the sister's home. On that night Agnes was not even at home, but was with the family which employed her as a nursegirl.

Jane Anne McCloy is a small woman with fire in her brown eyes that is at first terrifying. She took her sister in to live with her eighteen months ago, and after a short time she turned her out. She followed her to Mrs. McMurray's with her suspicions. Mr. and Mrs. Walters, who had the front room at Mrs. McMurray's, were obliged to move because of the constant prying of private detectives, men and women, who always managed to take the husband and wife for a supposedly guilty couple. With her husband in jail and her sister put out of the way, Mrs. McCloy was paying a visit yesterday to a house adjoining the one where his sister used to live. She wanted to know the news of her sister.

"Have they sent her away?" she asked with a laugh.

Not the least pitiful part of the history of Agnes Taylor in this city is a letter which was shown yesterday from the girl's sister in Forglenone, near Belfast, Ireland. The sister wrote advising Agnes "to keep away from Roby and Jane Anne." She said that she was sorry to hear they were quarreling and hoped the news would never get out at Portglenone. Then the letter went on to thank Agnes "for sending home the mohey," and said that Jane Anne had not written for a long time.

The tone of this letter bears out the intimate account of Agnes by her friend, Mrs. McMurray. Agnes continually denied herself things which she needed to send money home to her family when the rent came due. She has now only $16 left in the world, which Mrs. McMurray is keeping for her.

"Never did she do one thing that a good girl should not do," said Mrs. McMurray. When she was arrested two weeks ago Agnes gave up her position. She had stayed around the house and waited for some sort of peaceful settlement. Just before last Wednesday, when the immigration officials came for her, a position as a milliner's apprentice had been offered to her by one of the best shops in New York.

A DAY OF THRILLS AT CONEY.

Mouse Bites Lion Tamer, Elephant Rampages, and Crowds See Two Fires

There were two fires and half a dozen small accidents yesterday to interest the crowd of 200,000 persons who visited Coney Island. Most of the crowd seemed to gather at a small blaze in a boarding house at Sheepshead Bay Road and Park Place, and at 3 o'clock, an hour afterward, at a small blaze in the rear of an "African Dodger" entertainment in the Bowery, near Jones's Walk.

The fire there is supposed to have been caused by some one tossing a cigarette into a heap of rubbish behind the amusement place, perhaps while riding in one of the cars of a scenic railway near by. The blaze burned briskly and gave off a dense smoke. The crowds hindered the firemen, and before they were able to get lines of hose directed at the blaze it had made good headway. Once the police had cleared a path for them, however, the firemen made quick work of the blaze.

Most of the accidents were minor affairs, but 5-year-old Sigmund Rosenberg of 208 East Ninety-eighth Street had his right foot broken when he thrust it from a car of the Giant Racer, in Surf Avenue. His foot struck an upright supporting the tracks.

Miss Mary Lucey was run down by an automobile in Ocean Parkway at Surf Avenue. She had several ribs broken and was taken to the Coney Island Hospital in a serious condition.

The absence of "Doc" Campbell from the Motordrome, in Surf Avenue, where motor cycles are driven at racing speed around a small saucer track, was found to be due to a serious accident which he suffered Saturday noon just before the show opened. A tire on his motor cycle exploded, and he was thrown and dragged several times around the track. His nose and several ribs were broken and he was badly bruised.

There was an unusually big crowd at Luna, and Judy, the elephant which was loaned to the society circus at the Crescent Athletic Club, signalized her return by raiding a popcorn stand. Before they could stop her Judy had eaten thirteen dollars and seventy-three cents' worth of the product.

Mlle. Millie Spellman, who has a trained animal show in Luna, was almost prevented from giving her exhibition with lions, wolves, and other fierce animals because a mouse bit her in the leg. Mlle. Spellman was in her dressing room when the accident occurred, and was so overcome that for a time she could not go on with her act. She said herself it was worse than being bitten by a wolf.

KILLED IN PRISON MUTINY.

Two Other San Quentin Convicts Wounded in Food Riots.

SAN QUENTIN Cal. June 9.—A continuation to-day of the food strike begun yesterday in San Quentin Prison developed into a riot in the general mess hall as a result of which one prisoner was shot and killed and two were wounded.

H. L. Lynwood, a naval prisoner serving a term of six and a half years for desertion and impersonating an officer, was killed. A negro serving twenty years for robbery was shot through the hand, and another man was shot in the leg by a glancing bullet.

Nineteen hundred prisoners were sitting down to dinner when 200 or 300 of the men began a concerted demonstration. No content with voicing their protests with shrieks and wild calls, they began throwing dishes and food. Some made a rush for the kitchen and began hurling heavy pots and pans around the room. The men were driven out with hose spouting steam, several of the rioters being severely burned, and the prison bell was sounded with the "lock up" signal.

At one of the three exits from the dining hall several of the rioters gathered and endeavored to block egress, their purpose being to prolong the demonstration. Hefe Lynwood, one of the leaders of the mutineers, was shot down and the other two were wounded.

The prisoners were quickly marched to their cells, but even after being locked up continued their shrieks of defiance.

ADMITS HE HID GIRL'S BODY IN DARK CELLAR

But Joseph McKenna, Arrested for Murder, Insists He Did Not Strangle Sigrid.

LIVED IN THE SAME HOUSE

Says She Fell from His Arms on Her Head, and in a Panic of Fear He Hid the Corpse and Ran Away.

Joseph J. McKenna, a young no-er-do-well, who deserted from the army five years ago and who served six months on Blackwell's Island for larceny, according to the police, confessed yesterday that it was he who hid the body of 8-year-old Sigrid Eckstrom in a coal bin in the cellar of 1,077 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, last Thursday night. He insisted that the child had slipped from his arms while he was playing with her in the entry way of her home at 1,075 Ogden Avenue, and had fallen on her head. He said he thought she was dead, and that he had become panic-stricken.

"If the little girl was strangled," he declared in answer to a question of Assistant District Attorney Theron Strong, "I did not do it intentionally. I had no reason to hurt her."

McKenna was very much excited and seemed somewhat deranged. He smoked cigarettes incessantly, and had been drinking up to the time of his arrest early yesterday morning. He admitted that it was he who had hidden the little girl's body only after he had been questioned by Mr. Strong, Coroner Shongut, Acting Captain Price, and several detectives of the Bronx.

Several little girls testified in the Captain's room in the Morrisania Station, where the hearing was held, that McKenna also had given them pennies, and then Coroner Shonguh adjourned the hearing so that the little ones might visit the Eckstrom home, whence the little girl's body was carried at 1:30 to be buried in a Long Island Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Oscar Blodau, pastor of the Swedish Mission Church at 308 West 139th Street.

McKenna, after his confession, was held without bail by Coroner Shongut to await the outcome of the inquest, which will be held on Wednesday afternoon. He was taken from the Morrisania Station to the Tombs.

Suspicion was directed against McKenna by Sigrid's five-year-old brother Edwin, who gave a good description of the man who had given his sister a penny a few days before her death. The search for McKenna showed that he had not spent Friday night in the home of his brother-in-law, Alexander Carroll, who lives in the same house with the Eckstroms, and it was Carroll who found him on Saturday in New Rochelle. He learned that McKenna had been arrested in Mount Vernon at 1:30 o'clock Friday morning, charged with vagrancy, but had been discharged, and then had gone to the homes of two sisters living in New Rochelle.

Carroll persuaded him to return to the home of his father, Daniel McKenna, at 2,149 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx. Detectives were waiting for him there and arrested him.

At that time he denied all knowledge of the little girl's death, and was held without bail as a material witness until the charge against him was changed yesterday.

CALL BURNS IN DARROW TRIAL

Detective Expected to Testify to Attempts to Corrupt Witnesses.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 9.—Detective William J. Burns arrived to-day to testify for the prosecution in the trial of Clarence S. Darrow, charged with jury bribery.

Burns declined to discuss the nature of the testimony he expects to give, but it is thought it will consist of evidence concerning the alleged attempts by the McNamara defense to corrupt witnesses who had been summoned to testify for the prosecution in that case.

The Darrow trial will be resumed to-morrow afternoon, with Bert H. Franklin again on the stand.

THOUGHT WAVES AND CRIME.

Crank's Theory Upheld in Jesting Government Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—An official report has just been made to the Department of Justice on the question whether its officials are inciting crime by disseminating thought waves.

Some time ago a correspondent who purported to be a former college professor wrote a forty-page letter to the President, complaining that the recurrence of crime waves in this country was due to malign thought impulses hurled about by detectives of the Department of Justice, who thereby influenced the weak-minded to commit crimes against their will. The detectives, according to the writer, would then issue forth and arrest these innocent lawbreakers, in this way working up a reputation for activity and efficiency.

The writer also stated that he had volunteered some testimony before the Senate committee which was recently investigating the third degree, and that his views were greeted with mirth.

"They laughed, Mr. President," he wrote; "they laughed, Sir, at the profundity of their own ineptitude."

The correspondent's letter was referred to the Department of Justice, where it came to the hands of Wrisley Brown, special assistant to the Attorney General and Government counsel in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbald. Brown says in his burlesque memorandum:

"After careful reflection I concur in the psychical theorems herein deduced by the complainant. His conclusions regarding the auto-suggestion of crime are fully borne out by science and the history of human experience. Its insidious effect upon the mind has a pronounced tendency to bring on a criticism of the will power combined with a choreic condition of the faculties.

"'In some cases it has even been known to induce katatonia or some more serious dissociation of the mental elements and furlbund development such as, for instance, confusional encephalo-malacia.

"'The application of the third degree annihilates the inhibitory powers of the average victim and often plunges him into a state of volitional hypnosis, thereby breaking down the fundamental doctrine of free agency.'"

SAVOIE BRINGS STOWAWAYS.

Three Are Found When Lifeboats Are Inspected the First Day Out.

The French liner Savoie arrived yesterday from Havre with 206 cabin passengers, 600 steerage, and mails. She also brought three young Frenchmen as stowaways—Eugene Bolat, 17, an optician's assistant; Emilio Garriques, 17, a telegrapher, and Charles Coussaint, 19, a plumber. The three young men met in Paris and started to make a tour of the world without expense to themselves.

They were found the first day out from Havre in No. 4 lifeboat on the port side. First Officer Chapon said that now under the new rules the lifeboats are examined every day at sea, and this has struck a hard blow against stowaways. Formerly men could live in a boat for days in some ships without being discovered, but now they would be sure of discovery the first day at sea, he said.

Another Attractive Feature Added to Last Week's Most Attractive Sale

You can still secure blue, black and gray Serges, silk lined, worth $40 to $50, for $22.50.

This week you can also buy Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures, made in the same way at the same price, $22.50.

Men who have bought from us for years, say our serge sale is the greatest they ever saw.

The Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures are equal in value to the serges that are now nearly gone.

Remember—Made to measure—not altered to fit—Cut to your taste and finished as you dictate.

If you want to save at least $17.50 on coat and trousers, buy now.

Silk lined $22.50

Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.

Arnheim

Broadway and 9th Street

NOW for YOUR CHOICE of OUR STOCK

Be your own Salesman—Pick from 1,000 Patterns

$30 and $25 Suits to order — *Finest custom tailoring*

Suit $15 to order

One Week Celebration Sale

Ten Dollar Bills as Souvenirs

That's what this celebration sale means in actual money.

THIS WEEK ONLY

you can come into our new store, walk around, pick out any $25 or $30 piece of goods that strikes your fancy—and there are over a thousand patterns to choose from—call the cutter, get on the block and have a suit made to your own measure in the latest style for $15.

This Means That for $15—

the price of an ordinary hand-me-down—you can order a suit from the finest merchant tailor materials on the market—from patterns that are confined only to merchant tailors and never shown in ready-made clothing.

And There's No Nigger in This Woodpile

No "blue serge only" sign will beflashed on you when you get here. Every $25 and $30 piece of goods in the store will be included in this offer. You can pick out any color or pattern that suits your taste in blues, grays, and browns, clear-cut and unfinished worsteds, English mixtures from all the latest colors; blue serges in plain and fancy weaves; silk pencil stripes; shepherd checks and plaids—everything, in fact, that you will find in a high class merchant tailor stock.

This Is Our Idea of a Celebration, of the Way to Advertise a New Store.

It means good things for somebody now, and we expect it to mean good things for us in the future. We were late in getting into the new store, and 2,000 new customers look better to us than carrying half our Summer stock over for another season. That's the answer.

Only One Week, However, So Get in Line Early!

SPECIAL—Men who want cool clothes for hot days can get for $15 the sheerest kind of tropical worsteds and English mohairs, absolutely guaranteed to wear and keep their shape—the same as the best New York shops are showing at $25 and $30.

Mail Orders Will Have Prompt Attention. Send for Samples.

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WE still have a few workmen around putting the finishing touches on this splendid new Home of Hart, Schaffner and Marx Clothes.

But, what matter when the values we offer are so great.

Take Our Blue Serge Suits for example,— A greater variety you never saw at $20

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New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
TO-NIGHT SPECIAL! 22nd Anniversary of Robin Hood. Reginald de Koven, composer of the opera, will conduct the orchestra.
The DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY in THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA.
Robin Hood
GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.

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75—WONDERFUL CHORUS—75

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Another Cohan & Harris Success. "Solves a Police Problem."
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With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger

LYCEUM 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 25c. to $1.00. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:15.
ROOF REMOVED and audience sits beneath starry sky.
Summer Season Begins To-Night
MORE LAUGHS EVERY NIGHT THAN ALL OTHER MUSICAL PLAYS IN NEW YORK COMBINED.
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Pop. Priced Mat. Wed. Best Seats $1.50.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 421 Columbus.
MAT. TO-DAY, 50c., 75c. and Best Seats $1.
New Summer Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
3 Weeks More—Star Revival of THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10.
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

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JAS. T. POWERS "TWO LITTLE BRIDES."

39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15.
A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

Williams & Collier COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day, 2:15.
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BROADWAY Thea. Mon. Night, June 17. Actors' Fund Benefit—Seats To-day.
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On which occasion they will present
TAMING OF THE SHREW
Prices 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50. Seats To-day.

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